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THE
CANADIAN
ROSE ANNUAL
2006

Doreen Stanton

EDITOR



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

This will be my "swan song" as editor of the Annual. It has been a long run and for the most part, I have enjoyed every moment of it. As it has to be done through the summer, the chief gardening months in this country, it has taken time away from the garden I would like to be in. Certainly technology has made it easier every year and the results easier to achieve. One of my special delights has always been the people I meet through the articles they write. They are all so different and yet for the most part such enthusiastic rosarians.

As most of you know, this was the year of the World Federation of Rose Societies Convention in Japan. We have a long business report from the meetings of the Federation while we were in Japan and an even longer paean of praise for all the events, both social and educational, in which attendees participated. The next Convention is in Vancouver in 2009 and if what has been said about Osaka does not whet your appetite for Vancouver, we have entirely failed in our mission. For those of you who do not know Vancouver and its surroundings, let me say, as a green-with-envy Torontonians, you don't know what you have missed. The Vancouver Rose Society led by Darlene Sanders and Brenda Viney have plans in hand to give us all the best time any rosarian could dream of.

Because of the Osaka experience, we have somewhat altered our overall plan of reporting on roses across Canada. While we still think we should talk about Canada and growing roses here, some of what we learned in Japan is so interesting that we would be remiss not to share it. We accordingly have a long article about the Bermuda "mystery" roses, which are all old roses brought over by the first settlers of Bermuda and which have somewhat naturalized there. They are certainly related to what we call Old Garden Roses and the detective work to track them down will fascinate anyone interested in OGR's.

Patrick White and the Peninsular Rose Society of Victoria are working on a project prompted by an article in American Rose on Earth-Kind RosesTM which we are reprinting here. CRS are also providing some funding for this project. We think you will find it interesting and useful in this day and age of care for the environment.

Membership in the Society remains a problem to be solved, but we are not alone. Other national societies have similar problems although it does not exist in Japan. We were given to understand that there are 12,000 members across that small but populous country and most of them seemed to be at the Rose Show in Osaka. It would be champagne all round if CRS had 1200

members. Certainly a national rose society is a good and useful thing to establish standards in rose judging and to disseminate new rose information and is of particular use to people like those in Saskatchewan where the Saskatchewan Rose Society covers that large province. Arnie Pittao has told us of the Rose Show there. People in the big cities like Toronto and Vancouver can breathe a sigh of relief that their rose societies and shows are only minutes away.

The Clearing House remains for most people the most useful and most perused part of any Annual. Its editor, Richard Chambers, worries that there are not enough available new roses, let alone contributors. Become a contributor. There are forms and instructions accompanying this Annual and you will find that filling them out is as good for you and your garden as it is for the readers. Share them with members of your local rose society. You do not have to be a member of CRS to contribute but if it encourages your friends to become members, that would be a good thing, too.

As always, I must point out the excellence and help of my proofreaders, Richard Chambers, Ethel Freeman, Anne Graber, Judith Roback, and Philip Webster. Both Ethel and Anne help me in other ways too, providing additional useful information both on the articles themselves and the various lists at the beginning of the Annual. Our printer Steve Bass and his associates do their best to make the results good-looking and professional.

Doreen Stanton

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and its predecessor
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CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY **DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDENS**

*(Chairman: Doreen Stanton, 172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale,
Ont. M2N 3B9)*

Demo Gardeners love to show off their gardens but would appreciate a call before visiting. Not nice to be caught with the weeds showing.

If you have a rose garden you'd like to share, write to the Chairman or email me at doreen.stanton@sympatico.ca.

Art & Dorothy Pastro	5226 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C. V5J 2T6	604-435- 7769	Exhibition Roses
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancou- ver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263- 8700	Climbers and Most Others
Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459- 6518	Most Classes
Donna & Frank Barkey	4405 Townline Rd. N. R.R.2 Blackstock, Ont. L0B 1B0	905-655- 3561	
Edna Caldwell	R.R. 1 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721- 0484	Hybrid Teas Hardy & Old Roses
Claire & Ian Finch	21 Ashall Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755- 9735	Hybrid Teas Most Classes
Kenneth & Rachel Flood	155 Edgehill Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653- 9505	Most Classes
Manuel & Manuela Gou- lart	1412 Northmount Ave. Mississauga, On. L5E 1Y6	905-274- 9488	Most Classes
Ray & Eleanor Hopkins	14 Lawrence Ave. Stoney Creek, Ont L8G 2M7	905-664- 4592	Hybrid Teas OGR's

Larry Loughheed	19 Sundance Cres Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494	Hybrid Teas Hybridizes roses
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333	email clmcdonald@ sympatico.ca
Diann Putland	Box 24, Churchbridge, Sask S0A OMO	306-896-2992	Hardy Shrubs Email: putd@sasktel. net
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave. Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656	Hybrid Teas Miniatures
George & Joyce Turner	5386 Birdcage Walk Burlington, Ont. L7L 3K6	905-637-6468	Most Classes
Gerry Wade	205 Cherry Ct. Barrie, Ont .L4N 4A5	705-722-6163	Miniatures Many Others
Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640	Most Classes
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102	OGR's Shrubs

PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS IN CANADA

The rose is known throughout the world as the queen of flowers. The colour, form and fragrance of a rose bring so much pleasure to our lives, but when one is travelling in Canada, obtaining information on rose gardens can be difficult. The travel agent or tourist board may know of a large botanical garden but not the rose gardens in smaller cities and towns. Even people who live within a short distance may not notice or know of the beautiful roses in their area.

The following information on rose gardens has been compiled by various members of the Canadian Rose Society and its affiliate societies. Some of these gardens are large while others are small; some charge for admission; some are open to the public year round, while others have specific times, and some are by appointment only.

We hope you will enjoy visiting these rose gardens. Let us know which ones you have visited and enjoyed the most. We would like to include the number of roses and any special features for each garden so if you can provide us with more information on a garden or you know of a garden that is not recorded, please contact the editor or the secretary of the Society or e-mail info@canadianrosesociety.org

ALBERTA

OLDS COLLEGE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Olds, Alberta

Specialties: Revised 2003/2004 Species and shrubs, many early Canadian roses

Contact: Web site: www.oldscollege.ab.ca

CALGARY ZOO ROSE GARDEN

Address: 1300 Zoo Rd. NE, Calgary, Alberta

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: A mixture of most types of roses with emphasis on hardy shrubs. This is only one part of the larger Zoo gardens featuring many types of plants; there is also an indoor conservatory.

Contact: Web site: www.calgaryzoo.ab.ca

DEVONIAN ROSE GARDEN—THE BETA SIGMA PHI ROSE GARDEN

Address: University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2E1

Admission Charge: General Admission to the complete Garden (includes alpine, Japanese, herb, iris dell etc.: Adult-\$8.00, Senior-\$5.75, Youth/Student (12-17 years) - \$5.75, Child (2-11 years) - \$4.00 (children under 2-Free), Family - \$20.00 (2 adults and up to 3 children under 12 years)

Number of Rose Plants: Between 150-200 different kinds of roses

or groups of roses

Main Bloom Period: June-July

Administered by: Dr. Michael Hickman (Associate Director)

Contact: Barry Greig, Devonian Botanic Garden (address as above), **Telephone:** 780-987-3054, **Fax:** 780-987-4141,

E - mail: bgreig@ualberta.ca **Web site:** www.discoveredmonton.com/devonian

Rose Specialties: Species roses, hardy shrubs. Being re-designed 2004/2005.

ST. ALBERT ROSE GARDEN

Address: Red Willow Park, St. Albert, Alberta

Number of Plants: 500

Contact: : Gudrin Publitz

Administered by: Society of Friends of the St. Albert Public Garden, 33 Ash Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta T8N 3J6

Phone: 780 459-7912

Fax 780-459-0662

Specialties: Species and shrubs, hardy Canadian roses

Comments: See article Annual 1997

TROCHU ARBORETUM AND GARDENS

Address: North Road, Trochu, AB

Number of Plants: 50 Note: roses are only a portion of an immaculate "oasis on the prairie" featuring many genera of plants

Administered by: Trochu & District Arboretum Society

Address: PO Box 803, Trochu, AB T0M 2C0

Telephone (seasonal) 403-442-2111

Admission Fee: Donation

MUTTART CONSERVATORY

Address & Contact: 9626 96A Street, Edmonton, AB T6C 4L8

Administered by: City of Edmonton Parks & Rec

Admission charge: Not for rose gardens (outside)

Number of plants: 50, mostly hardy shrubs; site also includes 4 pyramids displaying plants of 4 different climate zones (admission fee)

Web site: www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/muttart

MILLET MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Main Street, Millet

Administered by: Town of Millet, Alberta

Admission charge: No

Number of plants: 60 Mostly hardy shrubs and species roses. Many plants are donated in memory of loved ones. Adjacent to many unique shops and stores.

CAMROSE ROSE GARDEN

Address: on hwy. 13 in Camrose, adjacent to tourist information

centre

Administered by: City of Camrose

Admission charge: No

Number of plants: 80 A variety of hardy shrubs, hybrid teas etc.

VIKING TROLL PARK

Address: Railway Avenue, Viking, AB

Administered by: town of Viking

Admission charge: No (donations welcome)

Number of plants: 50. Garden also includes many other plants native to Alberta and Scandinavia. Museum, Railway Gardens, Tea house on grounds

RED DEER CENTRAL PARK

Address: downtown Red Deer

Administered by: City of Red Deer

Admission charge: No, part of a large urban park, a portion of which is the rose collection

Number of plants: 80 mostly hybrid teas and some shrubs.

RIMBEY COMMUNITY PARK

Address: Pas-Ka-Poo Park on Main St., Rimbey, AB Rose garden located on the east side of the information center, near the Pavilion.

Administered by: Town of Rimbey

Admission Charge: To the Rose Garden, no. Other attractions at the park (museum etc.), yes.

Number of Plants: About 50 – all hardy cultivars to the prairies, some heritage cultivars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURNABY CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Burnaby Mountain Park, Burnaby, B.C.

MINTER GARDENS

Address: Trans-Canada Highway and #9, Chilliwack, B.C.. (located 90 minutes east of downtown Vancouver, B.C. on the Trans-Canada Hwy. #1 at exit #135.)

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.mintergardens.com

Comments: Conveniently nestled against 7000 foot Mt. Cheam in the coastal mountains of beautiful B.C., Minter Gardens consists of 11 theme gardens on 27 acres. See article Annual 2000

CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Dogwood Pavilion 621 Poirier St., Coquitlam, B.C.

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Climbers

PARK AND TILFORD GARDENS

Address: 240 Colton St., North Vancouver, B.C.

PETER WING ROTARY ROSE GARDEN, RIVERSIDE PARK

Address: 1st and Lorne Street, Kamloops, B.C. Located in Riverside Park (Next to park bandshell).

Admission Charge: None

Number of Rose Plants: 350-400 (significant losses over the 2003/04 winter)

Main Bloom Period: June–Oct (frost). 1st bloom usually appears June 1

Administered by: City of Kamloops Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department – Horticulture Section.

Contact: Dave Hilton, Parks Manager 250-828-3506

E-Mail: dhilton@kamloops.ca

Specialties: Dedicated section in Memory of Princess Diana Bed created August 31, 1998 to honour the memory of Princess Diana.

Foundation Plantings: Lady Di (H.T) Royal Highness (H.T.) Royal William (H.T.) Royal Beauty Weeping Crab Apple

Comments: The current Kamloops – Riverside Park Rose Garden was officially opened May 8, 1982 “The Rotary Rose Garden”. Re-dedicated August 1999 “Peter Wing Rotary Rose Garden” to honour former Kamloops Mayor Peter Wing (first mayor in North America of Chinese descent). The garden is a focal point for wedding pictures and recently received upgrades to include a new Explorer Rose bed focusing on Canadian Explorers, new benches and a second arbour.

BUTCHART GARDENS

Address: Saanich, Vancouver Island (20k north of Victoria), B.C.

Admission Charge: Yes

Web site: <http://carver.pinc.com/butchart>

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

Address: Summerland, B.C.

Administered by: Brian Stretch, Box 1363, Summerland B.C. V0H 1Z0

Comments: See article “Will Eddie’s Roses Please Show Up!!” Annual 1999.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ROSE GARDEN

Address: UBC, Crescent Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1

Located on Crescent Road at the north end of Main Mall, between the University Centre (former Faculty Club) and the Chan Centre for the Performing Arts. The Rose Garden Parkade is beneath the Rose Garden, with the entrance on North West Marine Drive, across from the Museum of Anthropology.

Admission Charge: Free

The only time access to the Rose Garden might be restricted is when a wedding party or a photo shoot has been booked.

Number of Rose Plants: About 450 plants.

Main Bloom Period: June through September

Administered by: Plant Operations

Contact: David Smith; Tel: 604-822-0014; Fax: 604-822-6969; E-mail: david.smith@ubc.ca

Specialties: This is a display garden, with mostly Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses. Not many Shrubs or Ramblers. There are about 20 varieties, with some changes each year.

Comments: The Rose Garden is part of 400 acres of campus gardens maintained by Plant Operations. The original rose garden was established in 1949, under the direction of Frank E. Buck, Supervisor, Campus Development. The American Rose Society designated it an Experimental and/or Display Garden for 1951. The garden was closed in 1995 for the construction of the Chan Centre and parkade. The Centre and parkade opened in 1997 with a new rose garden, and attractive new landscaping. The new rose garden was designed by Perry & Associates, Landscape Architects. The Museum of Anthropology is across the street. The Nitobe Japanese garden is close by. It is administered by the UBC Botanical Gardens, which are located further along NW Marine Drive, on the west side of the campus. David Tarrant wrote about the Asian roses in this garden in the 1998 Annual

Web site: None at present.

VAN DUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Address: 37th and Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.vandusengarden.org

STANLEY PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Vancouver, B.C.

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

MEMORY LANE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Polson Park, Vernon, B.C.

VICTORIAN GARDEN

Address: Government House, Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Specialties: Old Garden Roses. Collection of David Austin roses

Comments: A large circular rose garden in the Victorian style, wrought iron structures, a mix of old and modern roses. The sunken rose garden at the same address is a new garden, somewhat Italian

in style (no grass) containing 87 bushes, mainly old roses and David Austin roses. Both these gardens are maintained by volunteers, with some help from full-time staff.

MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN, WALTER WRIGHT PIONEER VILLAGE

Address: Dawson Creek, B.C.

Specialties: Explorers and other hardy roses

Comments: Contact Anita Haight 250-843-7419. See article in Annual 2000 for description.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF HATLEY PARK NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Address: Royal Roads University

2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, B.C.

Specialties: English Austin and Shrub roses.

MANITOBA

ASSINIBOINE PARK

Address: 2355 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION

Address: Morden, Manitoba

Specialties: Canadian shrub roses

Web site: <http://res2.agr.ca/winnipeg/pagetwo.htm>

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY GARDEN

Address: Sir Wilfred Grenfell Campus, Cornerbrook, Newfoundland

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GARDEN

Address: Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland

NEW BRUNSWICK

BOTANICAL GARDEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK/LE

JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

Address: Saint-Jacques, N. B.

Admission Charge: Yes

Web site: www.umce.ca/jardin/

NOVA SCOTIA

THE HISTORIC GARDEN

Address: Annapolis Royal, N. S.

441 St. George Street Annapolis Royal, N. S. B0S 1A0

Specialties: Old Garden Roses

Admission Charge: Adults - \$6.00 Seniors: \$5.00

Admission Times: The Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens are open daily from May 15-Oct 11. May / June and September / October 9 a. m.-5 p. m. July / August 8 a. m.-dusk

Comments: The Themed Gardens are linked by paths through other display areas including several plant collections, the largest being

the Rose Collection which displays more than 230 cultivars in their historical context, providing a dazzling summer display. The earliest varieties, including Gallicas, Albas, Damasks, Musks, and Centifolias are followed counter-clockwise by the later Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras. A rose maze containing hardy Rugosa varieties is situated beyond the Rose Garden, bringing the number of rose bushes in this extensive collection to more than 2000.

Web site: <http://www.historicgardens.com>

HALIFAX PUBLIC GARDEN

Address: Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.

HALIBURTON HOUSE

Address: Clifton Avenue, Near Hwy 101, Windsor, N. S.

ONTARIO

MILLENNIUM MEMORIAL GARDEN

Address: 205 Lakeshore Drive, South Shore Community Centre
Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario

Specialties: Hardy Canadian Roses

Comments: The best bloom period is late June and early July but there is always some bloom right up to October. The location is 205 Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario. From the Essa Rd. cut-off on Hwy 400, go north on Essa Rd to Tiffen St., turn right at the stop light and then right again at next stoplight which is Lakeshore Drive. The South Shore Centre is about 500 metres from there on the left side. Lots of free parking plus a biking/walking trail around the bay. Beautiful view!

For further information, contact Edna Caldwell at 705-721-0484 or Huronia Rose Society @hotmail.com

CENTRAL PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

CHIPPAWA PARK

Address: Welland, Ontario

DIEPPE GARDENS

Address: Windsor Waterfront, north side of Riverside Drive West below Ouellette Avenue. Windsor, Ontario

Specialities: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Shrubs

Comments: Memorial to veterans of the Second World War, particularly those of the Essex-Kent Scottish Regiment who fought and died at Dieppe.

NELSON PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: 680 Plains Rd. W., Burlington, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.rbg.ca/index2.html

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH ARBORETUM

Address: Hwy. 6, Guelph, Ontario

GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL FREEPORT HEALTH CARE CENTRE

Address: 3579 King St. E., Kitchener, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: The Golden Triangle Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden. See article page 70, Annual 2003

RAYNER ROSE GARDEN

Address: Springbank and Wonderland, London, Ontario

ST. LAWRENCE PARK COMMISSION

Address: Morrisburg, Ontario

Comments: See the Annual of 1999 for an article on the Queen Elizabeth Gardens here.

NIAGARA PARKS BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: Niagara Falls, Ontario

Number of Plants: Approx. 2,300

Main Bloom Period: Mid June to late September

Contact: Niagara Parks, Tel: 905-356-8554 or Fax: 905-356-5488

Admission Charge: No

Specialties: H.T.'s, Grandifloras, Floribundas and modern Climbers

VICTORIA PARK RESTAURANT AND GREENHOUSE GARDENS

Address: Niagara Parkway, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: There are several little gardens in this area but really only a few roses. There are, of course, lots of interesting spots at the Falls. Although there is no admission fee, the parking is at least \$8.00 per car.

GAIRLOCH ESTATE

Address: 1306 Lakeshore Rd. E., Oakville, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

AGRICULTURE CANADA CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Address: Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN/JARDIN DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN

Address: Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario

Contact: Visitors services 613-998-7113 or 1-800-465-6890

Admission Charge: No

Number of Plants: 300 rose varieties

Specialties: Hardy shrub roses and Canadian heritage roses

Comments: The rose garden celebrates the 125th anniversary of Confederation; it is an historical monument and reflection of the country's cultural diversity. See the Annual of 1999 for two articles on the building of this garden.

TORONTO BOTANICAL GARDEN

Address: Lawrence Avenue East at Leslie, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas, Old Garden roses

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION PARK

Address: Lakeshore Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

CASA LOMA HISTORICAL GARDEN

Address: Austin Terrace, Spadina at Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes, except Tuesday evenings.

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Old Garden Roses

HUMBER ARBORETUM

Address: Humber College Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Shrub Roses

ROSETTA MCCLAIN GARDENS

Address: Kingston Rd East and Glen Everest on the South side, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Fragrant plants. Fifteen large beds with approximately a hundred roses in each bed and each bed is a different colour

Comments: Beautiful view of Lake Ontario, annual beds are outstanding. It's only a tiny park that few people know about. The centre has a huge boulder and waterfall for picture taking of weddings; large rose beds are planted by colour; there is a lot of shade planting, and a large arbour covered in wisteria just hanging in flowers. A peaceful park for sitting looking out at the sailboats, reading and people-watching. The roses are all varieties, and the park is open to the public but closes its gates in the evening once it gets dark.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MALPEQUE GARDENS

Address: Blue Heron Drive, Route 20, Malpeque, Prince Edward Island

QUEBEC

ROSERAIE DU TEMISCOUATA

Address: Fort Ingall, Cabano, Quebec

Web site: www.roseraie.gc.ca

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Address: 4101 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal, Quebec

No. of Plants: 10,000 rose bushes

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm

Comments: Awarded the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence in 2003. Claire Laberge is Rose Horticulturist here. She has written a number of articles for the Annual.

P. E. TRUDEAU ROSE GARDEN

Address: Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

LES FLORALIES ROSE GARDEN

Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Montreal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

GORDON PARK

Address: St Lambert, facing Hotel de Ville, Quebec

Specialties: Winter Hardy Roses, in particular the Canadian Explorer Roses

Comments: The Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden.

SASKATCHEWAN

FORESTRY FARM PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Attridge Drive @ Forest Drive, Saskatoon

Website: www.city.saskatoon.ca

Admission fee: \$2/car

Number of plants: 100 species and hardy shrub roses in garden; others adjacent in Meditation Garden with considerable variety of perennials. Also close to the Saskatoon Zoo

ROSETOWN CITY PARK

Address: Rosetown, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 80 hardy shrub roses including Parkland and Explorer series

MOOSE JAW ROSE GARDEN

Address: Crescent Park, downtown Moose Jaw

Contact: Moose Jaw Tourism 306-693-8097

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: More than 100 hardy shrubs including Parkland Explorer series

ELROSE MEMORIAL PARK

Address: downtown Elrose, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 50 mostly hardy shrubs. Other plant materials as well; most plants donated in memory of friends/relatives

BATTLEFORD ROSE GARDEN

Address: Block west of RV Park in town of Battleford

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 50 A garden just in initial stages (2005)

MAIDSTONE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Main Street, Maidstone, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 20 Part of a town beautification program; hardy shrubs. Other trees and shrubs in park as well; just in initial stages (2004)

CREEKSIDE GARDENS

Address: Box 245 Qu'Appelle, SK S0G 4A0 306-699-2233

Admission Fee: Yes (minimal)

Number of plants: 100 or more; primarily hardy shrub roses. Arranged nicely in beds. Some other plant material as well. On edge of town, just off highway 1.

SLOUGH VIEW PARK

Address: Box 460 Saltcoats, SK S0A 3R0 www.sloughview.com
located 7 mi. east of Saltcoats

Admission Fee: (unknown)

Number of Plants: Approx. 100 hardy roses: Parkland and Explorers, hardy prairie shrubs. Also a wildlife park, numerous flower gardens, fruit trees, and trees & shrubs. A beautiful place to spend a day.

C.R.S SUSTAINING MEMBERS—2006

*The Canadian Rose Society would like to thank the following
Members and others for their generous support this past year.*

John Beedle
Debbie J. Berg
Ben Blyth
Beth Brennan
A.M. Burka
Reta Caldwell
Barbara Clarke
Kiyo Endo
Michael Falla
Marie Farnady
Peter Fawcett
Gladys M. Fitzpatrick
Joyce L. Fleming
Thomas W. Fox
Rowland C. Frazee
Ethel Freeman
Alfred R.H. Gough
Marion D. Hesse
Leonora Hopkins
Brigitte Keller

B. Vincent Kelly
Dr. Henry A. Kuska
Dr. Leslie Laking
Florence Lazar
Norman J. Levesque
Richard G. Martin
John McLean
Carline M. Oakley
Photos Philos
Richard H.M. Plain
Dr. Fern A. Rahmel
Dr. Roberta Roberts
Judy Shedden
J. N. Smithers
Peg Spence
Doreen Stanton
Avery Wagg
Philip G. Webster
Anne D. Wilson

**CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
ACCREDITED JUDGES**

*Chairman: Jim Anderson, 8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W
2S4*

Committee

Denis Creighton, Rachel Flood, Gerry Wade

ALBERTA:

Ianthe Goodfellow.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Audrey Brisbane, Garry Brust, Joan Dobell, Jean Hay, Viola Heaslip, Terrence Martinich, Beverley Matheson, Monica Semsch, Patrick White, Anne Williams.

MANITOBA:

ONTARIO:

Jim Anderson, Mary Audia, Marisa Bergagnini, Shirley Binns, Gloria Broks, Lotte Brunner, Edna Caldwell, Reta Caldwell, Richard Chambers, Barbara Clarke, Jan Cooper, Denis Creighton, Wendy Downing, Claire Finch, Rachel Flood, Cam Galli, Krys Good, Anne Graber, Paul Graber, Ivy Gross, Beryl Harris, Fay Jensen, Kathleen England-Keating, Vincent Kelly, Stephen Knowlton, Sue Ann Krac, Cecil Lamrock, June Laver, Margaret Leech, Walter Lemire, Larry Loughheed, Norman MacKay, Lesley McCullough, John McLean, Donna McQuay, Marilyn Mitchener, Dave Money, Mary Mordy, Dorothy Morrison, Jean Morrow, George Pagowski, Marie Pearson, Robert Pottle, Pauline Richards, Roberta Roberts, Elizabeth Schleicher, Helmut Schleicher, Janice Schmidt, Judy Shedden, Ruth Somerville, Peg Spence, Ellen Spencer, Doreen Stanton, Barbara Twiner, Diane Vaughan, Gerry Wade, Kathy Wade, Avery Wagg, Phil Webster, Pamela Wright.

QUEBEC:

Mary Baillie, Tatiana Kochanski, Claire Laberge, Veronique Poliquin.

CERTIFIED JUDGES - 2005

ALBERTA

Jenny Hart, Matthew Mitchell, Robyn Richardson, Evelyn Salamandwicz, Linda Trim.

*For further information call or write Jim Anderson
905-459-6518 or Fax 905-459-3963*

ROSE CONSULTANTS

The Canadian Rose Society has developed a program of Rose Consultants who are available to be called upon by both Affiliated Rose Societies and Garden or Horticultural Societies as well as members of the general public. Their purpose is to provide help and information on the growing of roses particularly in their own parts of the country where they have the most experience. Many are familiar with conditions in other areas or can get the information in short order. All have grown roses for a number of years and have served the Canadian Rose Society in many ways: as Regional Directors or members of the Board, as Demonstration Gardeners, or as Judges. All have shown a desire and willingness to communicate and share their knowledge as speakers or writers and as assistants at Rose Shows or other displays of plants and roses.

Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518
Mary Baillic	145 Brandy Rd., Foster, Quebec J0E 1R0	450-539-2906
Audrey Brisbane	1146 Lucille Drive, Brentwood Bay, B.C. V8M 1H6	250-652-4071
Ralph Bullough,	R.R. #14, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5	807-787-2331
Edna Caldwell	R.R. #1, Wayside Designs, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484
Reta Caldwell	R.R. #1-#4402, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-1777
Richard W. Chambers	157 Pinewood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6C 2V6	416-653-9654
Barbara Clarke	476 Martin Grove Road, Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 4M4	416-622-6422
Janeth Cooper	70 Plateau Crescent, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1M8	416-444-6882
Denis Creighton	3 Naylor Street, Maple, Ont. L6A 1R8	905-832-1101
Joan E. Dobell	10675 Madrona Dr., North Saanich, B.C. V8L 5L8	250-656-8666
Wendy Downing	180 Dalewood Cres., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4C1	905-528-7441

Claire Finch	21 Ashall Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735
Rachel Flood	155 Edgehill Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505
Ethel Freeman	15 Chiltern Hill Road, Toronto, Ont. M6C 3B4	416-787-4451
Ianthe Christine Goodfellow	Box 123, Pincher Creek, Alta. T0K 1W0	403-627-3709
Paul & Anne Graber	10 Fairfax Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1L 1Z8	416-757-8809
Jean T. Hay	406 Knight Terrace, Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 1G2	250-752-2172
Viola Heaslip	1025 Greenridge Cres., Victoria B.C. V8X 3B8	250-479-6563
Denise G. Kennedy	P.O. Box 1463, Stouffville, Ont. L4A 8A3	905-642-2627
Claire Laberge	4847 des Érables, Montréal P.Q. H2H 2E3	514-524-1652
Cecil Lamrock	1670 Coates Road, Port Perry, Ont. L9L 1B3	905-985-5462
June Laver	7791 Mill Lane, Caledon East, Ont. L0N 1E0	905-880-4486
Len Lee	461 Gowland Cres., Milton, Ont. L9T 4G6	905-878-4085
Ross B. Linton	Unit 502, 1 Royal Orchard Blvd., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 3C1	416-327-5492
Larry Lougheed	19 Sundance Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494
Fred M. Lyall	#17-2107-43rdAve., Vernon B.C. V1T 3K6	250-542-7399
Norman A. Mackay	#17-2107-43rdAve., Vernon B.C. V1T 3K6	250-542-7399
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333
Dr. Donald M. McLean	Apt. 6-5885 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3Y5	604-263-9076
John McLean	57 Rangeley Drive, Scarborough, Ont. M1B 5L4	416-724-5349

Donna McQuay	19 Bronte Cres., Barric, Ont. L4N 5B8	705-733-2686
Robert Osborne	Corn Hill Nursery, 2700 Route 890, Corn Hill, N.B. E4Z 1M2	506-756-3635
George Pagowski	Apt. 1103-1966 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 1J6	905-528-2175
Marie Pearson	3272 Valmarie Ave., Mississauga, Ont. L5C 2A8	905-275-7089
Shari-Lyn Safari	27 Camberwell Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6C 3E7	416-789-4922
James J. Scherrer	9 Blucjay Road, Elmira, Ont. N3B 1H9	519-669-5967
Elizabeth Schleicher	2369 Doncaster Drive, Burlington, Ont. L7P 3V9	905-335-9399
Monica Semsch	1700 Enderby Ave., Tsawwassen, B.C. V4L 1T1	604-943-5426
Jean Shack	335 Beachwood Ave., London, Ont. N6J 3J6	519-472-7853
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656
Gerry & Kathy Wade	205 Cherry Court, Barric, Ont. L4N 4A5	705-722-6163
Philip G. Webster	4 Cowley Ave., Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 2E1	416-233-7831
R. Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon, Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700
C. Denis Ycomans	4475 Stonchaven Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1E7	604-929-6166

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings from the Board of the Canadian Rose Society. Many of you will not be familiar with me as I do not have a long history in the rose world and am not from one of the major centres of the country. What you should first know about me is I do not carry the baggage of old disputes and geographic viewpoints. Secondly, I am intent upon retaining our present members while encouraging some new people to consider the CRS.

I have led the Master Gardeners of Ontario Inc., the Thunder Bay Horticultural Society and the Master Gardeners International Conference Committee. As well, I am presently a Director with all the above-mentioned organizations. I am not a novice in the field of horticultural organizations so I understand many of the problems shared by all groups. I do not pretend to have all the answers but I do know that rehashing old disagreements is a waste of time, energy and resources.

The Board of the CRS has been discussing how we can pursue a national policy and broaden our scope. Focusing on this national policy is a concept mandated by the CRS and presents inherent challenges. The country is not only large but also climatically and linguistically diverse. In the past the organization has tended to focus on Southern Ontario, thus leaving it lacking in credibility and with an eroding base.

The problem of declining membership is not limited to the CRS; many other regional or local rose societies are just holding their own or experiencing decline. This loss of membership is common in many organizations, as the demographic has shifted away from volunteerism and organization membership. In this changing society we have to remain relevant and offer a product that members and societies find interesting and useful.

The CRS has made positive steps. We now have five provinces represented on the Board, the bylaws are being revised, so that general meetings could be held anywhere in Canada. Our Jubilee sponsored a national speaking tour and our Board meetings are held by teleconference. The focus has clearly shifted to a more national perspective.

National representation is important for the Canadian rose world as it provides resources and economies of scale not available to all groups. Ideally, the Board should be directly represented through local groups. The increase in synergy could benefit all organizations. This should result in enhanced publications (nationally and locally), educational programs, speaking tours, fund raising programs, better access to judging schools, a stronger national presence, etc. How we reach a new accord to achieve these

benefits remains to be decided. Both the CRS and local rose groups will have to adopt new ideas to work together. These days, successful organizations constantly reinvent themselves and we can do no less if we plan to continue to exist. The first step in redesigning the CRS should be a joint consultation with interested societies and plotting a course of change. This change should be directed by the local societies so the CRS can be genuinely directed at and responsible to the local level. To accomplish this, groups will be invited to participate in a conference call to discuss ideas for exploring this new course.

The 2009 World Rose Convention in Vancouver is fast approaching. This would be a great venue for the Canadian rose world to showcase its progress in organization and promotion of rose culture in Canada. I know people resist change but the status quo is not an option.

Ralph Bullough

President



IN MEMORIAM

Eileen Ouellette
Born 1924 Died Feb. 11, 2006

A member of CRS since 1974, Eileen always contributed to The Clearing House on new roses, entered and won ribbons in the slide competitions and had a several articles published, as well as rose photos in the Canadian Rosarian. She was a Demonstration Rose gardener, a Regional Director and a Rose Consultant. She became an accredited Rose Judge in 1980 and subsequently that same year a Regional Director. She attended and reported on the rose shows and other events of rose societies in Quebec each year. She was an exhibitor, lecturer and maintained a garden of 200 roses. She was also a sculptor and an expert on floral design.

As a Regional Director, she wrote at length about the area of Quebec she lived in and knew most of the Rose and Horticultural Societies. She loved to extend and share her knowledge of roses and the people who hybridized and grew them. She will be much missed.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Date: Sunday, 26 March 2006 2:00 to 4:30 p.m.

Place: Toronto Botanical Gardens, Toronto, Ontario

Opening Welcome & Call To Order:

According to the bylaws, having a quorum, Rachel Flood called the meeting to order and extended a welcome and thank you to the members and the guest speaker for attending.

In Memoriam:

A minute silence was observed in memory of our members who died during the past year.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting: - 20 March 2005 were published in the Canadian Rose Annual.

Motion by Paul Graber and seconded by Richard Chambers that the minutes of the 2005 AGM be adopted as printed in the 2005 Annual.

All in Favour. Motion Carried.

Treasurer's Report: Marie Farnady presented the Auditor's CRS Annual Audited Statements as of 31 December 2005 that showed current assets of \$31,080, current liabilities of \$4,737 and revenue over expenses of \$3,665. The detailed financial statement will be published in the next Canadian Rose Annual.

Discussion comments: Although this was the first in six years that the CRS had a positive income (revenue over expenses), it was agreed that the problem of ongoing cash shortfall has not been solved. An increase in advertising revenue must be obtained to offset CRS publication costs.

Motion by Larry Sherk, seconded by Ruth Somerville, that this report be accepted.

All in Favour. Motion Carried

Appointment of Auditor:

Motion by Larry Sherk, seconded by Denis Creighton that Wilkinson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, of 27 Place d'Armes, Suite 201, P.O. Box 1450 Kingston, ON K7L 5C7 (J.L. Fisher, FCA) be appointed as Auditor for Year End December 31, 2006.

All in Favour. Motion Carried.

Membership Report: 236 members as of March 21, 2006.

Claire Finch suggested that a special meeting be organized to determine how to increase membership.

Shari-Lynn Safir recommended that the purpose and benefits of the CRS be clearly stated.

Paul Graber raised the question of the benefits of the CommPoster.

The question was then put to the members: "Should the

CommPoster be scrapped?” 10% indicated to scrap it and 90% indicated to keep it.

Motion by Edna Caldwell, seconded by Doreen Stanton, that the membership report be accepted.

All in Favour. Motion Carried.

Presentation of Nominations for the Board of Directors:

George Pagowski, read out the list of names of individuals agreeing to stand for CRS Board positions.

Motion by Richard Chambers seconded by Larry Sherk that the members named be accepted to the Board.

All in Favour. Motion carried.

The following were declared elected for a one-year term to the 2006 Board of Directors

Ralph Bullough	Gerorge Pagowski
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Marie Farnady	Arnold Pittao
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Rachel Flood	Lucy Weir
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Ken Flood	Patrick White
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Claire Laberge

Retiring Members of the Board were thanked.

Thanking the Retiring President: (Pin Presentation)

On behalf of the Board and fellow CRS members George Pagowski thanked Rachel Flood and presented her with the Past President's pin., saying,

“It is my pleasant duty to thank our President, as is our custom, upon completion of the two-year term of office. Rachel has been involved in the affairs of our society for many more years than that; perhaps longer than many of us present care to recall. Long before I had heard of the CRS, she was a member of this society. She was co-editor of the Annual’s Clearing House, Regional Director for Region 5 (Quebec), co-founder of the Montreal West Rose Society; and upon moving to Ontario, the Golden Triangle Rose Society (Kitchener-Waterloo) Upon joining the CRS Board of Directors some six years ago, she volunteered to work on membership promotional matters, in hope of reversing the increasing loss of members. She took on the chair of the Business Plan and Budget Committee, which became the Revitalization Committee. This work is not finished. As she pointed out in her President’s Report, five years rather than the two years in office are more appropriate for the task. Not only is she interested in growing splendid roses, but also in the growth of a flourishing CRS. It gives me great pleasure to present you with this Past-President’s Pin. And let me express the hope that you will continue the work you had undertaken on behalf of the Canadian Rose Society. “

Adjournment at 3:30 p.m. moved by Richard Chambers.

Refreshments were served, thanks to Doreen Stanton and Ruth Somerville.

GUEST SPEAKER: Following a brief break, Rene Schmitz of Palatine Roses gave a presentation “The Musical Walk Through a Garden of Roses.’ Rene spoke about Rudolph Geschwind’s and Kordes’ roses. .

Ken Flood
Acting Secretary

Rachel Flood
President

PRESIDENT’S REPORT 2006

(This Report was distributed at the AGM in March 2006)

This is my last report as President. During my term of office I have concentrated on an effective national focus. I said at the beginning, two years ago, it would take five years in such a vast country with a sparsely distributed population.

The change to a national focus is not a new concept. It is part of the CRS constitutional mandate. Over the years the CRS has not been able to sustain national success. We are now slowly putting in a foundation toward getting there. Working together nationally will benefit all societies.

It is my opinion certain key activities must be given priority in order to succeed. They include:

- Teleconference meetings with the societies across Canada,
- All CRS activities should have a national focus to the benefit of rose societies in all provinces
- All provinces be represented on the CRS Board
- A program should be immediately organized to draw upon the existing skills of rosarians across the country,
- A new membership fee be implemented to eliminate the perceived competition between the CRS and the local societies across the country in attracting and maintaining society members.

National thrust

The first telephone conference call held this month with local rose societies across the country provided the opportunity to share some of the ideals and problems we all face. The topics discussed included sustaining membership, organizing more tours like the one with Peter Beales, and insurance nationally is being investigated. A national speakers list is to be made. All societies can have input to this list and the CRS will compile and maintain it. We agreed to have further discussions by teleconferencing every three or four months. This is a start of us working together nationally.

During the past year the primary activities were:

- Turning the CRS financials around, the first positive result in six years
- Incorporating a detailed financial budget for better planning and monitoring
- The revision of the bylaws, near completion
- The update of the Judge's manual and a start on the French translation of it.
- The CRS 50th Anniversary Jubilee which gave the CRS national exposure
- Last but not least, the first teleconference meeting of the rose societies across the country. Eight societies attended and I expect ten out of twelve will attend the next one.

Where do we go from here?

We need more to offer that will retain present members and attract new and younger members. The route to success is to draw upon the skills of rosarians across the country. Trying to do the job with rosarians from one province for example, puts too much of a load on individuals. On the other hand, spreading the workload across the country can considerably reduce the workload of local societies by reducing redundant tasks. There is no reason why Canada which is developing so quickly as a nation should not have a National Rose Society growing at the same rate. The CRS is now in a better position to determine and initiate action plans that will benefit all rose societies across the country

Lastly members from across the country will be going to Osaka in May. We will report on the Conference and will gather information for you on what is happening in the rose world. We will be supporting the members from the Vancouver Rose Society in selling the next world conference, which will be held in Vancouver in 2009. This will be a very exciting time for Canada and I hope that as many members as possible will be able to attend this conference and show roses in the show.

Thank you to the Board of Directors and all the members who have supported me in the past two years in my term as President. I want to thank our Ontario members in particular who have been the backbone of the CRS since its inception. I look forward to working with the incoming President to make the CRS a truly National Organization.

Rachel Flood
President

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Jubilee Conference \$ (Note 6)	General \$	2005 \$	2004 \$
REVENUES				
Conference Fees	9,092		9,092	
Donations	41,773	2,985	44,758	9,458
Grant	2,628		2,628	
Interest Income	5	299	304	442
Memberships	-	12,129	12,129	13,278
Other (Net)	<u>2,247</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>496</u>
	<u>55,745</u>	<u>16,839</u>	<u>72,584</u>	<u>23,674</u>
EXPENSES				
Advertising & promotion	8,191	-	8,191	-
Audit	1,000	1,133	2,133	968
Honorarium		1,500	1,500	1,000
Insurance	-	2,711	2,711	2,474
Office and General	836	2,658	3,494	3,257
Publishing	-	15,882	15,882	19,827
Reception	6,185	-	6,185	-
Rent	2,960	-	2,960	
Speakers	4,237	-	4,237	
Telecommunications	-	2,067	2,067	1,448
Translations	6,574	896	7,470	-
Travel. & Accommodation	12,089	-	12,089	718

EXCESS OF REVENUE (EXPENSES)
OVER EXPENSES (REVENUE)

13,673 (10,008) 3,665 (6,018)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Restricted for Goulding Lecture Series \$	Restricted for Education \$ (note 6)	Unrestricted \$	2005 \$	2004 \$
Balance, beginning of year	477	-	22,201	22,678	28,696
Transfer to Education Fund	(477)	477			
Excess of Revenue (Expenses) Over Expenses (Revenue)	-	13,673	(10,008)	3,665	(6,018)
Balance, end of year	-	14,150	12,193	26,343	22,678

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

1. DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Rose Society is a Registered Charity within the meaning of The Income Tax Act (Canada) and is organized to promote the development, growth and display of roses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue and expenses:

Revenue from conference fee, donations, grants, memberships and other is recorded when received. Memberships received in advance are reported as prepaid memberships and are reported in revenue in the following year.

Interest income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Equipment:

Equipment is expensed in the year it is purchased.

Management estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires that management make assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

3. TERM DEPOSIT

On November 2, 2005 the Society invested \$8,000 in a bank term deposit, bearing interest at 1.75% per annum and maturing on November 2, 2005.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments consist of cash and term deposit, interest receivable, GST recoverable, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and prepaid memberships. As at December 31, 2005 there are no significant differences between their carrying values and their estimated market values.

5. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures in these financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The excess of expenses over revenue previously reported has not been altered by these reclassifications.

6. EDUCATION FUND

During the year the Society created an education fund. The initial net assets of this fund were from the transfer of the balance in the Goulding Lecture Series and from the Jubilee conference.

Wayne Kinahan C.A. Auditor, Toronto, Ontario
February 23, 2006

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL SHOW 2006

The Canadian Rose Society National Show, hosted by the Vancouver Rose Society on Sunday, June 11th in VanDusen Floral Hall was a great success! The weather held out and even though the show was held earlier than usual, to accommodate people going to Seattle to attend the ARS Convention on June 23rd, the blooms looked great and were very abundant. Fortunately our winter was fairly mild and the gardens were several weeks ahead of schedule with an early, mild spring. A total of about 275 people paid to view the show along with our exhibitors, volunteers and judges. A variety of craft sales tables on the covered walkway outside the show hall made a great addition to the show. Everyone selling had praise for the event and look forward to rebooking next year. The VRS did well selling their mini roses, garden bouquets (made up of member's extra roses and garden perennials/shrubs, etc.), books, etc. and had the hit of the show by offering tea/coffee/cookies for sale!

Brenda Viney, Show Chairman



*View of the Show with
Elizabeth Sheppard and Joan Smallenburg judging*
Photo: Patrick White

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

Trophy	Variety	Winner
Royal York Challenge Trophy (3 Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms)	Gemini	Ed Kinsley
Paul B. Saunders Trophy (5 Hybrid Tea Blooms)	No Entries	
P. L. Whytock Trophy (3 different cultivars of Floribunda sprays)	No Entries	
The Harkness Cup (3 stems or sprays of Climbing Roses)	Dortmund	J.A. Denton
Hugh A. Rose Trophy 50th Anniversary Class (Basket of roses, any cultivars)	Danielle	Ed Kinsley
Peter McDougall Challenge Trophy (Box of 6 different exhibition blooms)	Solitaire, Gerda Hnatyshyn, Karen Blixen, Liebeszauber, Double Delight, Marilyn Munroe	George & June Dugaro
K.G. Laver Trophy 12 exhibition blooms of miniature roses	No Entries	

VANCOUVER ROSE SOCIETY - 2006 ROSE SHOW WINNERS

AWARD	VARIETY	WINNER
Best Rose in Show	Buffy Sainte-Marie	George Mander
Best Red in Show	Ingrid Bergman	Mary Irvine
Best White in Show	Canadian White Star	George Mander
Best Pink in Show	Peter Frankenfeld	Alister Browne
Best Blend in Show	Buffy Sainte-Marie	George Mander
Best OGR (Dowager Queen) pre 1867	Tuscany Superb	Sanda Simic
Best OGR intro- duced in 1867 or after	Rose de Rescht	M & R Plumb
Best Spray of Flori- bunda	Cotillion	Sanda Simic
Best Grandiflora	Gold Medal	Kay Hanley
Best Shrub Rose (excluding Austins)	Sally Holmes	Hilda Dutt
Best David Austin Rose	Gertrude Jekyll	M & R Plumb
Best Mini Flora	Ingrid	George Mander
Best Miniature Ex- hibition Bloom	Irresistible	George Mander
Best Miniature Spray	Marriotta	George & June Dugaro
Best Exhibit of a Miniature Rose	Glowing Amber	George Mander
Best Rose in Novice Classes	Ingrid Bergman	Mary Irvine
Most Meritorious Division I (Bowls & Baskets)	Gertrude Jekyll	Christina Cheng

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



*Royal York Challenge Trophy:
Gemini Won by Ed Kinsley*

*Best Rose in Show
Buffy Ste Marie
Won by George Mander*



2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Best Exhibit of a Miniature Rose Glowing Amber Won by George Mander



*Best David Austin Rose
Gertrude Jekyll
won by M & R Plumb*

2006 Canadian Rose Annual

*Large Bowl
Miscellaneous Roses
Won by Hilda Dutt*



*Floral Art
Best Exhibit in Show
Gail Heuchert*

Most Meritorious Division II	Pat Austin	Evelyn Raine
Large Bowl Mixed Roses		Hilda Dutt
3 Exhibition Blooms (Red/Pink/Yellow)	Royal William, Savoy Hotel, Cheshire	Evelyn Raine
3 Exhibition Blooms HT + 1 Spray Fl or Shrub	Just Joey, Livin' Easy	Sharon Logan
Most Fragrant - People's Choice	Mme Isaac Pereire	George & June Dugaro
Photo Competition		George & June Dugaro
Floral Art - Dinner for Two (Anna Chree Trophy)		Anne Hanzlick
Floral Art – Best Exhibit in Show		Gail Heuchert

WORLD ROSE CONVENTION IN VANCOUVER, JUNE 18 – 24, 2009

by Brenda Viney

World Rose conventions are a wonderful way to meet like-minded people from around the world who gather together for the love of roses. Having just returned from the absolutely wonderful Osaka convention in May, all eyes are now upon Vancouver to deliver the next world convention and we are ready for that challenge. In typical West Coast fashion, our convention will be a friendly laid-back affair that will highlight the best that Vancouver has to offer...from the sea to the mountains and all that lies in between. Many different conventions are held continually around the world, but in the words of Sarah Lowis, our convention planner: "the World Rose Convention is so much more about social activities than any convention I have ever planned before. It will be a pleasure to promote 'Vancouver' to the many delightful rosarians I met in Osaka." The VRS convention committee will be off and running at the end of September as we prepare for a very busy three years ahead of us. We will also be working with other Canadian Rose Society people from across Canada such as Ken Flood, Ethel Freeman and Patrick White, to help us develop some of our strategies and work on important issues such as fund-raising and sponsorships.

To kick off our promotion of things typically Vancouver, we have just signed on the Westin Bayshore Resort & Marina as our "convention hotel". Its idyllic setting on the shores of Coal Harbour overlooking world famous Stanley Park and the North Shore Mountains is without a doubt the best view in the city. Offering visitors the best of Vancouver, the Bayshore is nestled beside a marina filled with to-die-for yachts and allows for breathless views as you walk the few minutes along the several kilometre long seawall towards the Convention Centre and our downtown area. The common areas of the hotel along with a fabulous outdoor pool area and in-house eateries will allow us to mingle and meet like no other hotel in the area. We know everyone will thoroughly enjoy his or her week's stay at this 4-star "resort".

A highlight of our convention will be a 3-day Rose Festival where we will invite the public to experience our love of the rose. Our brand new state-of-the-art Convention Centre, just minutes from our hotel and ready for business in fall 2008, will hold our Festival. As experienced in Tokyo in May at the International Rose and Flower Show in Seibu, we are planning a garden show with display gardens from local garden centres, growers and nurs-

erymen, landscape designer competition gardens, florist arrangement competition, art and photography displays, sales booths including garden and craft goods, rose and plant sales, workshops and lectures...everything to entice the public to attend and learn about growing roses in their gardens.

The Rose Festival will include our Rose Show and will give convention attendees one more area of interest along with the lectures and tours that will be part of our convention. Along with pre- and post-tours that will include events such as the Rocky Mountaineer Rail Tours to the Rocky Mountains, Alaska cruises, wine tasting tours to the Okanagan Valley, and trips to Whistler Mountain, to name a few, we will guarantee a convention to remember...in beautiful, exciting, cosmopolitan Vancouver, British Columbia.

Check us out at www.worldrose-vancouver2009.com

**REPORT ON THE WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES
STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS
HELD DURING THE 14TH WORLD ROSE CONVENTION IN
OSAKA, JAPAN, MAY 2006—*Rachel Flood***

The 14th Convention of the World Federation of Rose Societies (WFRS) was held at the Miyako Hotel in Osaka, Japan this past May. Committee meetings were scheduled on most days of the convention and were all well attended by the member countries. At each meeting, each member country had one vote on every matter. (The Chairmen of the WFRS standing committees are elected at each convention by the member countries.) Ethel Freeman, Anne Graber and I were the Canadian delegates. A brief synopsis of the events that transpired during these meetings is given below. If anyone would like more details, please contact me at the e-mail address at the close of this report.

Awards Committee

The Awards Committee met on May 13, 2006 under the chairmanship of Dr. Gerald Meylan of Switzerland.

After presentations and balloting, the following 11 Gardens were awarded the “Award of Garden Excellence”

Bara Koen, Fukuyama, Japan

Centenary Rose Garden, Tamil Nadu, India

Coughton Court, Alcester, England

Pageant of Roses Garden, Whittier, USA

Parc de la Grange, Geneva, Switzerland

Parc de la Tete d’Or, Lyon, France

Ramon Ortiz Rosaleda, Madrid, Spain

Roger's Rose Garden, Hamilton, New Zealand

Utsubo Koen, Osaka, Japan

Washington Park International Rose Test Garden, Portland, USA

Westbroekpark, The Hague, Netherlands

(Note: CRS members might consider putting these gardens on their travel lists)

Presentations and balloting were conducted on the following publications, and all were awarded the new WFRS Literary Award:

1 *Climbing Roses of the World*, Charles Quest-Ritson

2 *De Elegantie en de Roos*, Ivo Pauwels

3 *Designing with Roses*, Tony Lord

4 *The Joy of Roses*, James Young and David Ruston

5 *La Rose de France*, Francois Joyaux

6 *Spirit of The Rose*, David Lloyd and Annie Beagent

Rose Hall of Fame: Dr Meylan reported that 33 member countries had responded to his appeal for their Societies' top three roses. The results were placed according to the number of votes, and for the first time, two roses entered the Hall of Fame. They are 'Pierre de Ronsard' (aka 'Eden Rose' from Meilland of France and 'Elina' from Dickson of Northern Ireland

Old Rose Hall of Fame: 'Mme Hardy' was selected by the member Societies.

Classification and Registration Committee

Mrs. Gerta Roberts of England presided over the meeting held on May 16, 2006

Topics discussed:

1. Role of maintaining International Registrations.

Breeders are reverting back to not registering their roses.

Many breeders will still not reveal the parentage of their roses

The WFRS needs to convince breeders to share their information as much as possible

It was suggested that a letter be mailed to all breeders (both professional and amateur) to request them to share as much information as possible.

2. Development of an International Breeders Directory

This would be a comprehensive global look at who is breeding roses. Amateur breeders would be included in this listing, and it would provide them with some recognition. This could possibly be achieved through the WFRS web site. The suggestion was that an approach be made to obtain breeders' details through their respective national associations.

Conservation Committee

The Conservation Committee met on May 14, 2006 under

the Chairmanship of Mrs. Helga Brichet of Italy.

Mrs. Brichet reported on the following meetings held during the years prior to the 2006 convention:

- November 2003, -St. Albans, England
- June 2004, -Research Institute, Pruhonice, Prague
- December 2004, -Botanical Gardens, Geneva
- June 2005, -Lyon, France
- December 2005, -Dunedin, New Zealand

The Conservation Committees Location Data Base

This database was created by Mrs. Marily Young of the United States from data collected by the Conservation Committee. It will be made available to all on the WFRS website through the assistance of Mrs. Ethel Freeman, a CRS Past President, Board Member and a long time member. I have to say; having viewed this work we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Marily and Ethel for this outstanding contribution to the history of the rose.

A number of other requests for studies were made; one being for assistance in the restoration of a rose garden which had existed many years ago on the Margrit Island on the Danube in the centre of Budapest. Many rose varieties were created by Hungarian breeder Gergely Márk and are now in danger of being lost.

Professor Francois Joyaux of France was approved as the new Chairman. Mrs. Brichet wished him success.

Convention Committee

The Convention committee met on May 13, 2006 under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lois Tabb of New Zealand.

Income from the 13th World Rose Convention held in Glasgow in 2003 was £7,862.00

The 15th World Rose Convention will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia on June 18-24, 2009. Co-chairmen Brenda Viney and Darlene Saunders gave a Powerpoint presentation and spoke of the enthusiasm with which the Vancouver Rose Society is preparing for the 2009 Rose Convention. The Convention will be called "Spirit of Vancouver", and a red and white Shrub rose named 'Spirit of Vancouver' was presented to the City of Osaka as a memento of the occasion.

The convention will include a large, international rose show and public exhibition, and details for international exhibitors bringing roses to Vancouver will be confirmed with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Note: Brenda and Darlene worked so hard at making Vancouver and Canada the place to be in 2009, I ask all CRS members to join with the Vancouver Rose Society and plan to be in Vancouver in

2009. *We have three years to make this a great success!*

In the interim, the following Regional Conferences will be held:

- Orleans, France September 5 - 10, 2006
- Luxembourg June 7-10, 2007
- Adelaide, Australia October 23 – November 1, 2008

The 11th International Heritage Rose Conference in the Royal Abbey of Chaalis. (about 20 km from Charles de Gaulle Airport) will be held June 12-15, 2007, just after the Luxembourg conference.

No formal application had been received to host the 16th World Rose Convention in 2012. There was some discussion about holding the convention on a Mediterranean cruise. In the end, South Africa indicated its intention to make a formal application for 2012. Ratification by the member countries of such an application will be made by post.

Heritage Roses Committee

This new committee met on May 14, 2006, with Mr. David Ruston of Australia in the Chair. Dr. Thomas Cairns, President of WFRS, explained that the Executive Committee had agreed that the WFRS should have representation from the Historic Roses groups around the world, and that a WFRS Standing Committee should be formed. It was agreed to ask Mr. David Ruston to chair this Committee.

The official name of the Committee is to be the Heritage Roses Committee of the World Federation of Rose Societies. Each society was asked to put forward a name to represent its country. The CRS presented Mr. George Pagowski of Hamilton, Ontario to represent Canada.

Some discussion ensued on the rights and privileges of the Heritage groups represented on the Committee. The Secretary made the following remarks: "Only the National Societies are full members of the Federation. The Heritage groups will be members of this Committee and each country will have one vote here, as is the case on all WFRS Committees. Some Heritage groups are already Associate Members of the WFRS and others will hopefully join. This needs more debate before the Committee's inclusion in the document 'Standing Committees – Composition and Procedures'."

There were differing opinions on the year that defines a rose as an old garden/heritage rose. It was decided to set up a small sub-committee to come up with a date

International Rose Trials Committee

This committee met on May 12, 2006 and the Chairman,

Mr Bernd Weigel, reported the following:

From the responses received, the following proposal (based on the Australian criteria for judging in trials) was recommended to the meeting:

Points

1. General impression (habit, attraction, abundance of flowers)	30
2. Health (health and disease)	30
3. Bloom (colour, bud, withering, fragrance etc) charm, beauty	30
4. Novelty	<u>10</u>
Total	100

It was proposed that:

63 –67 points = bronze medal

68 – 72 points = silver medal

73 or more points = gold medal.

It was agreed that due to the different emphasis placed on cultivation throughout the world, it was unlikely that we would ever be able to agree on uniform judging criteria and this was to be left to the discretion of the individual trial gardens. It was resolved however, that we recommend to Council that the International Judging Panels use an assessment schedule totalling 100 points. This assessment would account for 1/3 of the total points, and the remaining 2/3 of the value would come from the permanent jury's assessments. Mr. Weigel requested that these guidelines be distributed to all Rose Trial gardens throughout the world.

Publications Committee

The Publication Committee met on May 12, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Ethel Freeman of Canada.

Mrs Freeman reported that five issues of *World Rose News* and three updates to the *WFRS Rose Directory* have been published since the 2003 Glasgow Convention. The 2006 *Rose Directory* would be sent to member countries on a CDROM and would also be published on the Federation's website (www.worldrose.org)

Appointments: Editor World Rose News – Dr Thomas Cairns

Editor Rose Directory – Mrs Ethel Freeman

Webmaster/mistress – Mrs Ethel Freeman

Mrs Freeman made special mention of the splendid publication, Triennial Report of the WFRS, produced for this Convention's delegates by the Japan Rose Society. She expressed her committee's congratulations to the Japan Rose Society.

Chairman 2006-2009: Dr Thomas Cairns

Standardizations (Judging) Committee

Chairman: Mr. Ed Griffith (USA) presided over the meeting held May 12, 2006.

Topics discussed:

1. Guidelines for Judging Roses was completed and approved
Award of Excellence Certificates to acknowledge outstanding exhibits in these international classes had also been approved and will be available to member societies at cost, plus postage.

2. Credentials for WFRS International Judges

It was agreed that a Member Country's accredited judges would be accepted for inclusion in this panel.

Member countries should provide a list of their accredited judges to the Chair. These would then be available for WFRS events.

Council

The President reported that a new medal had been struck at the request of the Pakistan National Rose Society, entitled "The Della Balfour International Rose Friendship Medal". This medal is to be awarded every three years with the recipients selected by the Pakistan National Rose Society and to be presented by the WFRS President. The first recipient was Mr. Richard Balfour.

The President asked for approval of the following persons to serve on the Honours Committee for the next three years to June 2009:

The President

The Immediate Past President

Mrs. Margaret Macgregor (Australia)

Mrs. Sheenagh Harris (South Africa)

Baroness Marie-Louise Velge (Belgium).

Council agreed.

A proposed revision of the WFRS Articles of Association had been previously sent to all member countries for consideration. With the inclusion of amendments proposed by the Canadian Rose Society and when the section on Council meetings was reinstated, it was agreed that the revised Articles would be sent to all countries for ratification by post.

Elections of Officers:

Ballot papers were distributed to the 25 voting representatives present and voting took place. The following are the Officers for the period 2006-2009:

President - Dr. Gérald Meylan, Switzerland

Immediate Past President -Dr. Thomas Cairns, United States of America

Vice-President, - Europe Mr. Lars-Åke Gustavsson, Sweden

Dr. Stefan Wagner, Romania

Professor Maurice Jay, France

Vice-President, North America - Mrs. Rachel Flood, Canada

Mrs. Marijke Peterich, Bermuda

Vice-President, South America - Mrs. Isa Maria Bozzolo, Chile
Vice-President, Africa - Mrs. Sheenagh Harris, South Africa
Vice-President, Australasia - Mrs. Margaret Macgregor, Australia
Mr. Peter Elliott, New Zealand

Vice-President, Far East - Mr. Takamasa Tsuge, Japan
Vice-President, Central Asia - Mian Zafar Iqbal, Pakistan
Treasurer - Mrs. Jill Bennell, England

Tribute to the retiring Secretary:

Dr Cairns reminded the members that Jill Bennell was retiring from this position although not from the Federation entirely. He then presented Mrs. Bennell with a handsome gold watch from the Federation in appreciation of her work and particularly her support of five Presidents over 15 years. Members gave Jill a rousing 'send-off' with much applause.

Introduction of the new Executive Director

Mr. Malcolm Watson was to take over from Jill Bennell with the new title of Executive Director. He needed little introduction, as he was very well known to most of the delegates having attended many Conventions and held high office in the National Rose Society of Australia and also in his local Society. Malcolm was warmly welcomed by the delegates.

Dr Meylan thanked the members for their confidence in voting him as the incoming President. He also thanked Lt Col Sha-koor, his opponent for the office, for his democratic and open-minded approach to the election procedure.

With adjournment of the Council meeting, the business part of the 13th World Rose Convention came to a close.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate the City of Osaka, the Japanese Rose Society, Jack Rabbit Travel Agency and all the many volunteers who made Canadians feel so much part their lives for the weeks we were in Japan. We really appreciate all the hard work and the generous hospitality that went into making this an exciting and happy experience for everyone.

Rachel Flood

WFRS Vice-President – North America and Caribbean

CRS Past President

rachelflood1@aol.com

WORLD ROSE CONVENTION IN OSAKA JAPAN MAY 2006

From Barbara & Joe Samarin

Japan and roses are still a vivid memory for me after attending the World Federation of Rose Societies Convention in May. The pre tour of Old Japan where we experienced life as it once was , the convention in Osaka and the post tour to Tokyo and the new Japan made for the best rose convention out of the five that I have attended.

The daily tours of public and private rose gardens, bus tours to famous cities and parks, sumptuous banquets and ceremonial teas, well-known rosarian speakers from around the world and night time tours to see the bright lights kept us busy every day.

The people of Japan were the extra special part of the conference. They created a lovely ambience to the whole affair with their quiet, mannerly and unassuming ways. They went to extraordinary lengths to see that we were content and happy all the time we were there.

I will never forget the baths and yukatas, eating delicious raw fish with chopsticks, the welcome from the school children in Fukuyama, the Shinto and Buddhist wedding ceremonies being held in parks that we were visiting, the bonsai and container gardens, the selection of miniature and dwarf plants, the amazing washroom facilities, the bullet train ride from Osaka to Odawara, the boat trip in Hakone, the many storeyed highways built over one another and the roses, which were superb.

Hopefully I will be able to renew acquaintances with the Japanese rosarians when they attend the next conference in Vancouver, BC in 2009.

From Elizabeth Schleicher & Doreen Stanton —The Pre-Convention Tour

We left Toronto early Sunday morning, May 7th and arrived in Japan after a long flight in the late afternoon of Monday May 8th (we lost a day across the International Date Line). After a snack, it was bed till early the next morning.

Very early, it seemed, we set off for Fukuyama, a city which has been twinned with Hamilton, Ontario. Both cities are steel producers and have shared culture exchanges since 1975.

Here in a beautiful rose garden/park we were greeted by the local rose society and a host of delightful school children. Welcoming speeches by the society and the local officials were followed by a wonderful picnic lunch. After lunch, Ethel Freeman,

as the delegate from Canada and two members of the Japan Rose Society planted three rose bushes as a memento of the Convention.

In the afternoon we travelled on to our hotel for the night on the island of Miyajima. That night we stayed in a Japanese ryokan-style inn. The hotel itself was furnished completely in Japanese style with low chairs and tables. While we ate a delicious Japanese dinner at low tables in the dining room, our hotel room was transformed into a bedroom with tatami and futons. It was surprisingly comfortable and pleasant.

On the way we visited the World Heritage Site of Itsukushima Shrine with its beautiful vermilion gate set over water. The main shrine was constructed in 593 AD. It is an example of rare and unique architectural design and is a symbol of Japanese culture and history.

Later that evening at the inn we took advantage of the Japanese hot springs. Dressed in our yukatas we dashed through the hotel garden in the rain and up the stairs to a lovely bathhouse overlooking Miyajima and the sea.

We woke to rain the next day. We very quickly learned to ignore the rain or at least to survive it. Clear plastic umbrellas were provided by our guides and we visited the five-arched Kintaikyo wooden bridge, walking up and down the arches. On to a most interesting and it seemed to me, at least, very differently built brewery where we sampled sake for the first time. Our hotel for this night was western style and the dinner definitely not Japanese.

In the morning more sights to be seen and then on to the beautiful RSK Rose Garden with 25,000 rose bushes in 250 varieties. Unfortunately, there was almost no bloom except for a wonderful show of 'Cocktail', a Meilland climber from 1957. The bushes were so healthy and the leaves so glossy and with so many unopened buds that it almost made up for the lack of bloom.

S stands for Sanyo, which means Western Japan. It is also where the famous electronics company derived its name. The garden is built around a transmission tower laid out in a pattern of radiating waves. We met some lovely female gardeners. They showed us the hand tools they used in the garden. Despite the language barrier we shared some laughs and gave them some Canadian lapel pins as a memento of the encounter.

On to the Korakuen Gardens, where again the roses were wonderfully into bud but not flower but the azaleas were so beautiful that they almost made up for the missing roses. The main characteristics of the garden are the views; laid out on flat land there are streams, waterfalls and ponds. There is a tea plantation, which is a symbol of the Edo period.

We saw the gardeners severely pruning back the pine trees by removing each new candle to preserve the shape of the tree, what I would call bonsai-like form. The gardeners also worked in the streams and ponds to keep the waters clear and fresh.

We saw a Japanese wedding party and many of us took pictures of the bride and groom. It had been so wet that the sandals of at least one fellow traveller fell to pieces, which prevented his enjoyment of the garden, but the rest of us had a good laugh at his expense while heaving sighs of relief that our own shoes were still intact.

A First-Timer's Account from Dale Akerstrom, Vancouver Rose Society

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

"Konichiwa – hello." "Sayonara – good bye." On a nine-hour flight from Vancouver to Osaka, I had lots of time to finally crack open my Guide Book on Japan, and brush up on some Japanese. I'm a "newbie" Rosarian, having joined the Vancouver Rose Society just three years ago, and I'm on my way to my first World Rose Convention, because:

1. I'm on the organizing committee for the 2009 World Rose Convention, so wouldn't it be a good idea to see what goes on at one of these Conventions?
2. I've never been to Japan, and it has always been one of those places that I wanted to go, when I had a good reason to – what better reason than to go smell the roses?
3. In February, I found out that I needed 7200 Air Miles to fly to Japan in May. I checked my Air Miles balance and discovered that I had, by extremely happy coincidence, 7211 Air Miles in my account. This I took as a 'sign' from the Rosarian god that I should go!

It surprised me that there were so few words of Japanese that had entered my consciousness until now. *"Arigato – thank you."* Part of the problem, of course, is that Japanese isn't written in our alphabet, but in pictograms, which seem impenetrable to my Roman-alphabet brain. *"Arigato gozai-eemas – thank you very much."* (OK, so 'gozai-eemas' must mean 'very much'). And, having never been to Japan before, I didn't really know what to expect, in terms of how "unfamiliar" it might be. *"Ohaiyo gozai-eemas – good morning."* (OK, so 'gozai-eemas' doesn't mean 'very much??').

My exposure to Japan was limited to those stereotypes



A floral design in the Ikebana show at the WFRS Convention



First Prize in the 9 Mini Rose Class

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



'Bridal Pink' Rose in Nakanoshima Rose Garden



*Rose Standard in
Nakanoshima Rose Garden*

(Photos: Dale Akerstrom)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



*Osaka Castle
and Floral Display*



Tokyo Botanical Rose Garden

(Photos: Dale Akerstrom)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



*Ethel Freeman
and Fukuyama
Rose Society Official*



Fukuyama Mini Rose Bonsai Display

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Rose 'Osaka' the Rose of the World Rose Convention 2006



'Spirit of Vancouver' the Rose of the World Rose Convention 2009

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



*Ikebana Sagagoryu Display
International House Osaka*



Floral Design at International House

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Rose Arbour Nagai Botanical Garden Osaka



Takao Hybrid Tea Himeji Gardens

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)



A Beautiful Vista for a Small Space Created by Nagai Gardeners



How to Disguise a Wall — The Garden in Osaka Where We Had Tea

(Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher)

that we all seem to have about packed subway trains; tiny cars; hoards of hard-drinking, dark-suited salary men partying in karaoke bars all night; demure, perfectly-coiffed women in kimonos serving tea; toilets with more electronic controls than a cellphone; and many kinds of seafood not for the timid or squeamish. "*Genki – How are you?/Fine!*" (OK, so which one is it?). I was surprised to find out, over the next two weeks, that many of those stereotypes are quite true, although (of course) they are only part of the real picture. "*Domo—excuse me or thanks or I'm sorry or you're welcome.*" (Huh??? I better remember that one—when in doubt, say 'Domo!'). The real picture includes all of those stereotypes, coloured throughout by impeccable hospitality, unfailing courtesy, obsessive tidiness, and wonderful attention to detail. "*Kampai – cheers!*"

Thursday, May 11, 2006

Having lost a day in transit, I disembarked the "next day" at Kansai International Airport, the airport serving the Osaka/Kobe/Kyoto area. It sits on a man-made island in Osaka Bay. I wordlessly cleared Immigration, picked up my luggage, had a friendly chat with a very pleasant Customs official (see, Japan is an "unfamiliar" place!), and exited the Customs Hall to see a prominently-placed table for the Osaka World Rose Convention. There I was greeted by some smiling and bowing Japan Rose Society volunteers, who checked my name off their list (making me feel welcome and important!), and shepherded me outside to the bus pick-up zone. It's a muggy, bright overcast day, in the upper 20s. Two of the smiling, friendly women showed me how to get my ticket from the machine on the wall, and waited with me until my bus to Osaka arrived. They were forgiving of my pitiful Japanese, and chatted with me in completely capable English. They had both been to Vancouver, and it was, in their estimation, "Very beautiful." The bus arrived, and departed, exactly on time.

There wasn't much to see on the one-hour drive into Osaka, as the elevated freeway has long sections of two-storey curved barriers around it to stop the sound from travelling into populated areas. The barriers limit one's view of the surrounding countryside, which appears to include lots of neatly-landscaped industrial/commercial sites, rice paddies, and rugged treed hills. Nearly every driver we passed was talking, or watching videos (!), on his/her cell phone.

The Convention was organized by a number of groups, including the Osaka Tourist Bureau, the City of Osaka, the Japanese Rose Society, and a number of companies under contract to provide

logistics and organizational services. Arriving at the Miyako Hotel in Osaka, I was greeted by “Ken,” an employee of one of the “advertising companies” which had a contract with the City of Osaka to organize transportation logistics. “Ken” spoke perfect English with a Welsh accent, having worked in Wales for a couple of years. I checked in with the Convention Registration Desk, set up in the entrance to the Miyako Hotel, doing my best to keep up with the effusive smiling and bowing directed my way by the staff at the desk. I picked up my beautiful convention bag, stuffed with all sorts of information and goodies. I also picked up my tour vouchers for the tours that I had prepaid when I registered over the Internet back in February.

There were two hotels used for the Convention: the Miyako used for most convention meals and the International House Hotel, which had a large auditorium and convention facilities used for the opening ceremony and lectures. I had elected to stay at the International House. A free convention shuttle bus which in our terms was a tiny, spotlessly shiny, mini-mini-van, provided a mere 2-minute drive.

I was supposed to go on a night tour of Osaka a few minutes after I checked in at the International House (not very good itinerary planning, on my part!), so the white-gloved shuttle driver politely waited for me to check in and stow my bags, and took me back to the Miyako, where the tour buses departed from. The tour buses, in contrast to the majority of the other vehicles on the roads, were lumbering behemoths, and they were comfortable and air-conditioned. The tour was supposed to go to a park in Osaka, among other things, but the park had been closed to visitors by the authorities as the homeless people living in the park were protesting their imminent eviction. Our polite hosts did not want to expose us to this social turmoil. There are designated areas in parks and along canals, and under bridges, where the homeless can set up their own tiny “homes” made out of scrounged wood frames and blue nylon tarps provided by the government. In any event, the organizers apologized profusely for having to alter the itinerary, and offered a full refund to anyone who wanted to abandon the tour. Being weary and jet-lagged, I took them up on their offer, and headed back to the International House for some much-needed sleep.

Friday, May 12, 2006

After a restful night, I was up early, and took my breakfast voucher down to the kitchen area of the hotel. All of our hotels in Japan included breakfast in the room rate, and most of our dinners and lunches were also included in the convention or tours. I

did buy a couple of dinners and a few lunches in Japan, usually including a delicious foamy-headed draft beer! Breakfast at the International House consisted of coffee, juice, toast, rolls, hard-boiled eggs, and coleslaw (!), with a choice of three dressings. I heard that the breakfast included at the much-upscale Miyako was a full Japanese and Western buffet (well, they paid extra for it, too!).

I went for a walk after breakfast just to get my bearings. The hotel was crawling with serious-looking dark-suited young men with earphones, sunglasses, and ominous bulges in their jackets. There were hoards of green-suited army troops setting up traffic barriers around the hotel. I thought, "Wow, my first day in Japan, and I'm stuck in a terrorist incident!" I later learned that all the security and hubbub around the hotel was not, in fact, in relation to a terrorist threat, but the hotel was being enveloped in a "security zone" because one of the Princesses of the Japanese Imperial family (she was the patron) was going to be at the Opening Ceremony of the Convention.

I had my walk, and managed to get back into the hotel complex by flashing my "World Rose Convention" ID badge. The Opening Ceremony took place in a large auditorium with impressive sound, lighting, and audio-visual systems. We went through metal detectors to get in. The stage was bordered from side to side with gorgeous bouquets of roses. There was traditional Japanese musical entertainment leading up to the 11:00 ceremony. The ceremony itself was all in English, with headsets provided for simultaneous Japanese translation. There were approx. 710 persons at the Convention, half of whom were from Japan, and the other half of whom were from 31 countries around the world, from Argentina to Zambia. There were 31 Canadians registered, 9 from Vancouver. I heard from one of the tour organizers that the youngest person registered was 16 years old (Joyce Fleming's granddaughter Amy from Ontario) and the oldest was 84 years of age.

A large kindergarten class came in carrying the flags of the 37 member countries of the World Federation of Rose Societies, exuberantly singing a song of welcome. Speeches and presentations were made. The Princess, beautifully attired in an all-blue silk suit with matching blue hat, entered, to much applause. She made a short, serious speech of welcome in Japanese, which was translated into much more animated English by an assistant. The President of the World Federation of Rose Societies presented a painting of a rose to the Princess, who bowed her head in acknowledgement (was she thinking, "Do we have enough wall space in the Imperial palace?" – probably not!).

The ceremony was all over in an hour, and the “light buffet lunch” began in some adjoining convention rooms. The Princess was there, now smiling, shaking hands, and having her photos taken with convention attendees. The serious-looking dark-suited young men with earphones seemed a bit uncomfortable with this development, but I guess you can’t tell a Princess what to do, can you? The “light lunch” turned out to be quite a comprehensive buffet of cold appetizers and warm entrées. Beer, wine, and soft drinks were complimentary and abundant. Many introductions and conversations ensued, with attendees from Japan and all over the world. By the end of the luncheon, the joviality (*Kampai!*) factor was much in evidence. Ah, such a good beginning! Nap time ...

. In the afternoon, I took a tour to the Osaka Castle and Urban Greenery Fair. I wasn’t quite sure what this was, since the advance tour information was somewhat skimpy. When you registered, you had just the title of the tour, the time, the duration, and the cost. It turns out the “Urban Greenery Fair” was a floral display of annuals that is done on the expansive grounds of the Osaka Castle. Our guide took us on a tour of the grounds, gave us some free time, and some of us went up to the 8th floor observation deck of the Osaka Castle, from which we got a good view of the city.

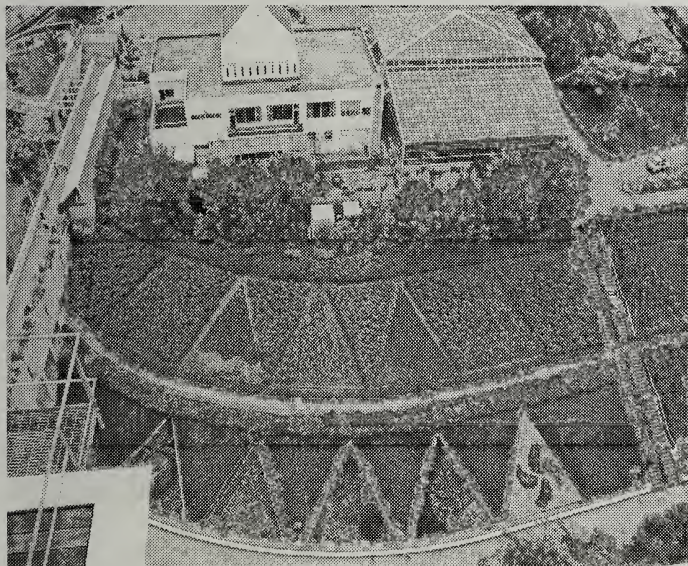
In the evening, I decided to try going across the city on the subway to an incredibly-futuristic building I had seen in my guidebook, called the “Umeda Sky Tower,” from which one is supposed to get a beautiful sunset view of the city. I was happily surprised to find that the subway systems in Osaka (and later in Tokyo) have signs and announcements in both Japanese and English, so foreigners can, with a little practice, find their way. One can always ask at the station or platform ticket booth, and even if there was a language barrier, you could get the information you needed from the earnestly helpful attendants. Osaka’s subway stations, however, were a bit confusing, consisting of many halls and corridors, with various legs, multiple exits, and shopping complexes. Getting from one line to another was not a straightforward matter, so my subway experience was a bit of a “wandering adventure.” Eventually I got above ground near the Umeda Sky Tower, and could see it, but didn’t find the underground walkway I needed to actually get there.

Saturday, May 13, 2006

I’ve booked an all-day tour to Kyoto today. It’s about a 90-minute drive from Osaka. It’s warm, muggy and raining steadily today. The tiny, clear umbrella I got from the Hotel desk keeps me



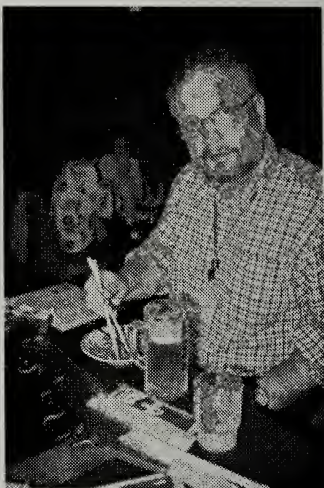
Rose garden in Gifu A view from the Belvedere



*Rose Garden in Gifu
Overview from the observation platform*
Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher



The Antidote!



To More Octopus Pancakes?



No Thanks I'm Full!



Now Have I Forgotten Anything

Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher

dry from the top of my head to the base of my neck. Ah well, at least it's not cold. When I registered and booked my tours, it was evident that Convention events and tours were offered at the same time, so taking a tour often means missing some other convention event. Today I'm missing the Rose Show, which started yesterday afternoon at the Osaka Expo site, a 40-minute drive across town from the Miyako Hotel. (Something to remember for 2009—try to minimize scheduling conflicts of events). The tour included three large temples in historic Kyoto, their extensive Japanese gardens, and lunch. Although it was a wet day, the colours in my pictures were gorgeously “saturated” (something akin to the state of my jacket!). Most tours had a mix of countries represented on each bus, so there were always new people to chat with from another rose-growing country. Today I met Rosarians from Japan, Uruguay, Australia, Romania, Germany, the USA, South Africa, India, and England.

In the evening, I went to a food fair in the basement of a mall across the street from the Miyako Hotel, and found a place to have some Japanese noodles. The Convention organizers had thoughtfully included in our Convention materials a listing of some restaurants near the two Convention hotels, and the listing even indicated which restaurants had English menus, and which had English-speaking serving staff. I found that English menus and English wait-staff weren't really necessary, however, since pretty much every eating place had pictures, or plastic 3-D models, of its offerings in the front of the restaurant. Ordering was as simple as saying “model” to the waiter, who would then promptly come with you to the display so you could point out your choice. And, the Asahi draft beer always came in a frosty glass mug, with a creamy cappuccino-like head. *Kampai!*

Sunday, May 14, 2006

I discovered that today is the last day of the Rose Show at the Osaka Expo site, and the first day of the lecture program for the Convention. I had bought another all-day tour (“Rose Garden and Sake Brewery”) for today. So, I cancelled out on the tour, got my refund, and went instead to the Rose Show. (Another note for the 2009 convention – have the Rose Show on when other things are not on, like one evening, or on a day when there are no tours). Free shuttle buses took people every hour to the Expo site, and back again. I spent the morning at the Expo site. The Rose Show was quite spectacular, with the usual categories of judged roses, as well as incredible floral art/ikebana display, and some more general gardening-with-roses displays. Luckily, as Rose Convention



Brenda Viney, Darlene Sanders and the Canadian Consul-General presenting 'The Spirit of Vancouver' at the Closing Dinner

Photo: Dale Akerstrom



Darlene Saunders, Brenda Viney, Elizabeth Schleicher and Doreen Stanton at the Convention Dinner

Photo: Elizabeth Schleicher



Some of the Canadian Delegates at the Convention



Japanese Rose Society Officials

Photos: Elizabeth Schleicher

attendees, we were able to view the displays prior to the 10:00 opening of the show to the public.

The Osaka Expo Site also has a lovely rose garden, which was the first garden that we saw that had roses in bloom. Japan apparently had a cool spring this year, just as we did in Vancouver, and their roses were about three weeks behind their normal blooming schedule, a fact for which our Japanese Rose Society hosts offered their most profuse apologies. People who had taken the Pre-Convention Tour said that they saw “thousands” of rose buds, but no roses in bloom. However, here at the Osaka Expo Site, the roses were stunningly, fragrantly, beautifully in bloom. Generally, the roses looked meticulously healthy, with shiny green foliage and big blossoms. Lots of “oohing” and “aahing” was heard, in many languages!

In the afternoon, I attended lectures back at the International House. There were speakers from France (Odile Masquelier), Switzerland (Dr. Gerald Meylan), South Africa (Ludwig Taschner), and Eastern Europe (Dr. Stefan Wagner, Dr. Josef Thomas, and Juraj Kuba), speaking on rose-growing in their respective parts of the world. Ms Masquelier illustrated her talk on “Companion plants for roses” with photos of her sumptuous garden. Mr. Taschner, resplendent in one of his many flamboyant rose vests, had photos of the many gorgeous roses he produces for hot climates.

Monday, May 15, 2006

Today I have booked the all-day tour to the “Flower Festival Commemorative Park” near Kani City in Gifu, which I was told was a rose garden “not to be missed.” It’s a three-and-a-half-hour drive, so the bus is leaving at 7:00 a.m. It’s a “bright overcast” day, and it looks like we might even get some sunshine. The garden was built in 1999 by the government of the Prefecture (province) of Gifu, and is maintained by the government, as a tourist attraction. Upon our arrival, we were greeted by drummers, floral displays, and a welcoming ceremony in the garden auditorium. The garden is expansive, with an interpretive centre, perennial gardens, a tropical glass-house, a striking boat-shaped observatory, a lake, formal gardens, water features, 7000 varieties of roses and 160,000 individual roses. Unfortunately, only about 16 (or so it seemed!) of those 160,000 roses were in bloom, again due to the late spring. The layout and structure of the gardens, however, were beautiful, well-designed, and well-maintained. One could only imagine what it must be like at its glorious peak of blooms. Oddly, there were no CDs or postcards or photo sets of the garden in bloom to buy in the

gift shop. I had the first of many “rose flavoured” soft ice cream cones here, though, which was quite delicious!

We arrived back in Osaka at 7:00 p.m., just in time to change and attend the “Welcome Reception” put on by the organizers. This was another “over the top” dinner, with a lovely buffet and free-flowing drinks (from French champagne to Italian wine to Scottish Scotch to Japanese sake). There was a program of sorts, and some entertainment, I think, but mostly the evening was a happy orgy of eating, meeting and greeting -- exchanging information on convention events, tours, rose gardens at home, and “all things Rosarian.” The organizers certainly must have felt that they had succeeded in their role of “welcoming host” when noone wanted to leave at the 10:00 p.m. closing time. Eventually we were persuaded to leave by the hotel staff, who had adopted the oh-so-subtle strategy of putting the chairs and tables away!

Tuesday, May 16, 2006

Today I didn't have any tours booked, but there were lectures on from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at International House. I attended the lectures from 11:40 onwards. Mr. Katsuyuki Yomogida of Japan presented a very interesting talk on “The Science of Rose Fragrance,” in Japanese. (Simultaneous English translation was provided). Mr. Yomogida provided everyone with a wonderful handout for his presentation, a set of six small containers of “fragrance beads,” which are scented with the six different basic rose fragrances. Mr. Yomogida explained how these fragrances are scientifically distinguished and combined. Jacques Mouchotte of the Meilland rose enterprise in France continued the fragrance theme with his talk on how we experience fragrances, and how we identify the different rose scents. Dr. Viru Viraghavan of India showed slides of his efforts to breed old and new roses that are heat tolerant. Dr. Zhao Shiwei of China presented a fast-paced overview of the state of rose breeding and research in China. Dr. Yoshikazu Tanaka of Japan presented the final lecture of the day on the “Blue Rose” that the Suntory company of Japan genetically engineered in 2004. While he acknowledged that the rose looks lavender, not blue, he explained that it does have the scientific compound (I think it was called “Delphinus”) which occurs in blue flowers, but doesn't occur naturally in roses. So, genetically, at least, this is a “blue rose.” It took 14 years to introduce this genetic trait to the rose, but as yet the rose is not publicly available.

After the lectures, I spent some time at the “2009 World Rose Convention in Vancouver” booth set up in the lobby of the Miyako Hotel to promote the next convention. Committee members

from Vancouver have been handing out promotional items (pins, pens, maple sugar candies, bookmarks) throughout the convention, and our organizer from Sea to Sky Event Management, Sarah Lewis, was in Osaka promoting our event. Most people seem quite enthusiastic about coming to Vancouver in three years!

In the evening, I went with a couple of my Vancouver Rose Society cohorts to a little eatery in the “Hi Hi Town” mall across the street from the Miyako. Our very friendly, gesticulating host waved us into one of those Japanese booths where you take off your shoes and climb in. Once settled, all giggly and out of breath, we had to climb out again to order from the models in the front window. The food was good, the beer was cold, the conversation was lively, and all was well with the world!

Stores in Japan are mostly open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., so after that time, the only places open are restaurants and drinking establishments. We managed to get into the 3-storey “100 yen” store (for us Canucks, that’s a Loonie Store!) before closing time, where I found some wonderful dishes and sake sets for \$1 per item.

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Today is the last “official” day of the Convention. There are lectures on again in the morning, but I’m feeling the need to see some more roses and do some exploring. It’s an overcast, somewhat showery day. After breakfast, I headed out on the subway to the Nakanoshima Rose Garden beside the City Hall. The garden is about the size of two city blocks, and it has lots of roses in bloom. There are lots of formal plantings of individual Hybrid Teas, and amazing pillars, swags, and cascades of climbing roses. They have many very inventive and artistic structures in Japan for climbing roses. Having had my “rose fix” for the day, and having taken far too many pictures, I headed out on the subway again to try and get to the elusive “Umeda Sky Building,” which, according to my pamphlet, has a “Floating Garden Observatory” on top.

I managed to find my way to the Umeda Sky Tower, which is really two gleaming towers joined at the top (38 floors up) by three floors with a hole in the middle! There is an observation deck on the top of the building, from which you can see the city, but the “floating garden” was nowhere to be seen. Maybe this is one of those “lost in translation” things!

The afternoon was a rest and recharge time for me, consisting of a nice hot soak in my stubby-but-deep tubby, and a nap to the soft pitter-patter sounds of the rain outside. The roof of the hotel outside my window was planted in grasses and low perennials in the environmentally-friendly “green roof” style.

The big Farewell Dinner was held at the Miyako Hotel tonight, and what a grand affair it was! Fine china, more cutlery than one knew what to do with, a sit-down five-course elegant dinner, free-flowing drinks, speeches, ceremonies, and classical musical entertainment. The Canadian Consul-General for Osaka was there, to present the 'Spirit of Vancouver' rose hybridized by our own Brad Jalbert to the Mayor of Osaka. Darlene Sanders and Brenda Viney, the 2009 World Rose Convention Co-Chairs, were there to invite everyone to come to Vancouver in three years. This was another of those receptions where no-one wanted to leave at the appointed time. The Canadians at the dinner were pressed into service passing out Canadian Wild Rose seed packets with the 2009 Convention logo on them to the attendees. The organizers from the Japanese Rose Society, the entertainers and everyone involved in putting on the Farewell Dinner lined up outside the room to say "sayonara" to each of us individually as we left. It felt like a receiving line, only at the end of a most wonderful event, rather than at the beginning. I practiced my best "ohaiyu gozai eemas" and most sincere bowing and smiling, knowing that they were all too feeble a gesture for the inestimable hospitality we had been shown.

Thursday, May 18, 2006 to Monday, May 22, 2006

This was the post-convention tour, which took us from Osaka on the "Shinkansen" bullet train to the Odawarra Hilton Spa Hotel the first night, and then on to Tokyo for the remaining nights at the Takanawa Prince Hotel. The wonderful, zany, accommodating folks of the "Jack Rabbit" tour company, were our guides. Having already written a much-too-lengthy account of the Convention, I will spare you the wonderful details of the post-tour. Suffice to say that the incredible hospitality, genuine friendliness, and extreme courtesy that we had experienced at the Convention continued on the post-tour. We saw more fantastic rose gardens, were welcomed by members of the Japanese Rose Society at each one, and were waved at from the sidewalk as we left. We saw the "International Rose and Flower Expo" at a covered baseball stadium in Tokyo, which had incredible display gardens and roses from around the world. We saw parts of Tokyo (a city of 12 million people), which is amazingly clean, green, and safe. We had more generous and abundant buffet lunches and dinners, and another final reception no one wanted to leave. All in all, the experience was one which I will look back on fondly for a long time. If you ever wondered about going to a World Rose Convention, and wondered if it would be a worthwhile experience, please take my word for it – it definitely, positively, flagrantly is!

The Legacy of Osaka 2006 from Patrick White

The plenary sessions (the lectures) presented over the course of the international meeting were, for me, the absolute highlight. Not only for the content, but as a meeting place at which to network with rosarians from other countries, and communicate on subjects of mutual interest.

Specifically the first lecture of all, given by Dr. Yuki Mikanagi on species roses in Japan caught my interest immediately. The High Mountain Rose, Oh-Takane-Bara, is akin to our *R. acicularis*, the Arctic Rose or Prickly Rose. Peter Beales considers the Japanese variety to be a sub-species *R. acicularis nipponensis*. Not so Dr Mikanagi, when I spoke to her. After the question period, I was approached by a hybridizer from south India, Dr. Viru Viraraghavan, who had the identical question for the lecturer and then a botanist from northern Sweden, Lars-Ake Gustavsson, having the same concern. Since that lecture I have been to the Yukon, and taken photos of the rose in question, and sent them to Dr Mikanagi, and the others. Now Dr M has asked me to send her some seed from the Yukon. They will be harvested later this month by my daughter.

It was all a fascinating process for me. We all intend to meet again at the 2009 meeting in Vancouver, and sit in my garden to sip a glass of wine together.

Yesterday I got the icing on the cake. A rather large package was couriered to me from Akira Ogawa in Japan, a complete video transcript of the four days of lectures. It was a reflection of the generosity of our host country, and the intention to communicate internationally on the subject of roses.

UPDATE ON ONGOING RESEARCH IN WINTER-HARDY ROSES

*by Dr. Neville and Catherine Arnold Northern Hybrid Roses
Green Valley, Ontario*

Settling in Green Valley presented several challenges of which soil conditions were most important. Was the soil adequate for growing roses as well as supporting the foundation for a house? Soil maps showed that the acreage we were interested in was a loam with some rock which seemed reasonable. However, while excavating for the foundation, we soon found that there was significantly more rock than indicated on the maps. In fact, we identified the soil as Glacial Till which is unstratified glacial drift deposited by ice and consisting of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. What a shock! A solid base for a foundation but for rose growing – I think not! But there was no turning back at this point.

At any rate, this soil requires a great deal of energy to work and as a result we had to become quite imaginative when including as many plants as possible in a small area. In our case, rose seedlings are transplanted from trays to multipots which contain 45 cells each. The multipots are then arranged in eight rows and four columns, spaced two inches between the pots each way. This allows us to grow 1,400 seedlings in an area of 40 sq ft. Although it would be ideal to give the young plants more room, close spacing causes a great amount of “disease pressure” and those most highly disease resistant can be identified easily.

Closely spaced winter-hardy rose seedlings do not seem to show their true potential before three to five years. Although flower colour is quite stable, flower form and petal number seem to be suppressed. Whether this is due to the proximity of the seedlings, genetics, or a combination of other factors, is not known at this time. What we do know is if we had discarded any of the 2001 plants after three years, potentially valuable material would have been lost. Therefore, all material is left for five to six years before any culling is done. Because the soil is so difficult to till, we must be judicious in selecting the seedlings we wish to transplant to the open field: closely spaced, some may not seem to have much potential but often flourish in the field. After careful observation, a number of selections/lines ranging from floribunda, English to bush-type roses were identified.

FLORIBUNDA-TYPE ROSES

Floribunda roses are derived from crosses of recurrent flowering hybrid teas and many-flowered polyanthas. The flowers are borne singly or in clusters and need winter protection. We now

have several lines (33-01, 344-99 and 355-99) which seem to fit the floribunda category but are hardy and the parentage is quite different. When we identified line 33-01, it was growing amongst much taller seedlings, had only one flower but seemed to have the form and colour we wanted (Photo 1). After four years growth, the plant is now upright and about 28" high and 20" wide. Deep salmon buds unfurl to a medium salmon slightly fragrant flower. The mature bloom measures 3.5" to 4.0" in diameter and has 40 or more petals. Line 344-99 is also floribunda-like (Photo 2) but quite different in colour from anything else we had seen. This selection is 23" tall and 30" wide with pinkish buds which open to bicoloured flowers, light yellow in the centre and edged with pink. The 3.5" to 4" blooms develop in clusters of 1 to 3 with about 25 petals. A slight fragrance is evident. Interestingly, the water droplets evident on the petals are from a recent hurricane. Line 355-99 (Photo 3) is also "floribundaish". The plant is 15" in height and 18" wide. Unopened buds verge on deep pink to red and unfurl to high-centred deep pink flowers, producing clusters of 1 to 4 blooms. Each slightly fragrant bloom is about 3" in diameter with 25 petals. This rose would be an ideal candidate for a patio or a rock garden. All of these lines have recurrent flowering from June until the end of September and often into October. Leaf colour for these roses varies from medium to dark green and they are ovate, acuminate and dentate.

Our initial goal was to develop winter-hardy floribunda-type flowers with a wide colour range for cold climates and which did not need winter protection. Since this has been accomplished for zone 5, we are now concentrating on developing Floribundas for zones 3 and 4 with little or no dieback of the canes. The first crosses toward this secondary goal began in the summer of 2005 and will continue for the next several years. Most of these are red, pink or shades in between. Nurseries, rosarians and the general public have been asking for a wider range of colours and it is evident from the above descriptions that we broke the conventional colour barrier (reds and pinks) some 5 years ago.

SHRUB ROSES *English type*

English roses by David Austin are classified by the American Rose Society (2005) as shrubs which fit into the Modern Shrub Classes. They resulted from crosses of Modern with Old Garden Roses (OGR) and combine the recurrent bloom and bush habit of the Moderns with the rich soft colours, perfume and form of the OGR's (Schneider, P. and Tenebaum, F., 1995). Rosarians who have seen some of our lines quickly identify them as English but curiously, we have never asked them why. Admittedly, there seems to be a hint of OGR's in our roses. Perhaps it is the petal

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Photo 1 Salmon Floribunda Type Rose



Photo 2 Yellow Pink Blend Floribunda Type

(Photos: Neville Arnold)



Photo 3 Deep Pink Floribunda Type



Photo 4 Apricot English Type Rose

(Photos: Neville Arnold)



Photo 5 Medium Pink Partially Quartered English Rose Type



Photo 6 Light Pink English Type

(Photos: Neville Arnold)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Photo 7 Pale Yellow English Type



Photo 8 Pale Pink Shrub Rose

(Photos: Neville Arnold)



Photo 9 Yellow Pink Blend Bush Rose



Photo 10 Vermilion Yellow Blend Bush Rose

(Photos: Neville Arnold)

conformation, or the colours, or both. Our lines do not have the intense fragrance of English Roses but strong pedicels hold the flowers erect and they are winter-hardy in agricultural zone 5.

One such line is 05-01 (Photo 4) which grows to about 29" in height and 32" in width. The unopened buds have a medium reddish stripe along the midrib of the outer petals which open to a delicate apricot and fade to a very light pink. Separating the central petaloids, one can see a soft yellow colour. The flower is about 4" to 4.5" in diameter, has 25 to 30 upright petals and is lightly fragrant. The bush is quite floriferous from June until September-October. Another which seems to fit this category is Line 428-99 (Photo 5) which has 4" to 5" light pink flowers with more than 40 petals, and is lightly perfumed. Pedicels are sufficiently strong to hold the flowers erect. A close look at the central part of the flower reveals partial quartering. This bush is on the small side - 25" in height and width. A comparable rose is line 27-01 (Photo 6), whose buds open quite differently from Line 428-99 (Photo 5) in that they form a firm ball opening to the shape shown in Photo 5. This rose is about 30" tall, 25" wide, floriferous, with delicate lacy pink flowers of 40 to 50 frilled petals and 4" to 4.5" in diameter. They are lightly perfumed with blooms standing erect. The only yellow we have in this category is Line 34-01 (Photo 7). The buds are yellow tinged with pink, and open to pale yellow fully petaled flowers 4.5" wide. This bush grows to 46" tall and 26" wide. Leaf colour for all of these lines varies from medium to dark green, and is ovate, acuminate and dentate. Flowering begins in June and often continues into October. Line 05-01 is perhaps one of the most delicately coloured roses we have developed to date and requires the least attention during the growing season. However, we do have a number of similar lines which fit into this class.

OTHER SHRUBS

According to Taylor's Guide to Roses (1995), shrubs seem to belong to a catch-all class of cultivars which do not belong to OGRs or any of the more modern classes. One such rose is our line 431-99 (Photo 8) with porcelain pink petals suffused with a yellow base. As the buds open, the petals fade to a pale pink and then to a soft white; reddish coloured stamens are in contrast with the petals. The flowers are 4" in diameter with about 25 petals and have a mild fragrance. The plant is barely 12" inches high and wide and would seem to be quite suitable for a patio or rock garden.

Another shrub of interest is line 07-01 (Photo 9). This shrub has large numbers of semi-double bicoloured flowers. As the calyx enveloping the buds unfurls, the outer petals reveal their colours as yellow edged with pink. The open flower displays a similar

colouration which in time fades to a pale pink. Flower width is about 2.5" to 3"; scent is light to absent during the day. Most yellow roses succumb to black spot quickly but not this one. A spray or two at an appropriate time will keep it disease-free throughout the season. Growth is very vigorous and flowering is from June until the end of October. It just doesn't seem to know when to stop growing. Since this line forms large numbers of hips and has good pollen it will be held as a breeding line for a little while. It is highly compatible with one of our very hardy bicoloured seedlings.

This last line 08-01 (Photo 10) is shown because of its unique colour. The closed buds are vermilion red with a medium yellow at their base. The open flowers have just about the same colour intensity and combination as the bud and are borne in clusters of 5 with loose high-centred petals. Flowers are about 3.5" to 4" wide but seem to lack fragrance. The yellow at the base of the petals gives the appearance of sun-glow. The one drawback to this rose is that the petals tend to open too quickly. The bush grows to about 36" high and wide and although some cane dieback does occur, it is very winter-hardy and flowers from late June to September. This line will be held for breeding purposes. Because its compatibility factor seems to be quite specific, we have not found a suitable mate to date. The leaves range in colour from medium to a deep green and are heavily waxed. This wax probably gives lines 07-01 (Photo 9) and 08-01 (Photo 10) their high resistance to black spot.

All of the above roses have been observed for the past 3 to 5 years in Green Valley, Ontario and are hardy in Canadian plant hardiness zone 5 with only natural snow as cover. Cane dieback for some lines during a severe winter can be to snow level. Resistance to powdery mildew is excellent while resistance to black spot ranges from good to very good with little or no fungicides. Propagation from softwood cuttings is relatively easy and the plants grow well on their own roots.

Although Northern Hybrid Roses has only been in business for the past 8 years, we have made significant strides in the development of Floribunda, English and shrub roses with respect to hardiness, flower colour and shape. Most of our newest lines are currently being tested in zone 4 but it will take a few more years of observation before they can be considered hardy in this zone. Preliminary reports from the test site are very encouraging. We have a large number of new lines which seem to have market potential but only a few have been described in this article. However, many of these will be included in the update of our web site www.northernhybridroses.com this coming winter. The availability

of these roses will require several more years because of testing and plant multiplication and we would ask all rosarians to be patient. We know that you will be amply rewarded.

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STAGING A PROVINCIAL ROSE SHOW IN SASKATCHEWAN

by Arnold Pittao

Each geographic area of our nation has its own unique set of problems when it comes to staging a local or regional rose show. However, consider the matter of staging **one** rose show to include a *whole* province.

Saskatchewan is unique amongst the Prairie Provinces of Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta). We have a province-wide Rose Society which covers 220,000 square miles of Saskatchewan yet has fewer than 100 members. Saskatchewan climate zones, except for areas north of Prince Albert, range from Zone 1b to Zone 3a. Most parts of the province experience -40C temperatures, some for shorter periods of time than others. If there is snow cover, the effect is not as severe but this cannot be counted on in any area. Summer temperatures will run as high as +38C but mid-to high 20C's are most common for most of July and August.

Each year for the past decade the Saskatchewan Rose Society (SRS) has staged a *provincial* show, except for one year when it was cancelled due to drought conditions, chiefly because of the limited number of participating exhibitors; not necessarily for the lack of roses!

The first hurdle to cross is choosing the date for the show. For some areas, a show near the beginning of July will ensure that many of the once-blooming shrubs will be in-season, yet the same roses will bloom 2 to 3 weeks later in another area. However, for those who grow tender roses, the beginning of July is normally too early to have an abundance of blooms or sprays. By moving the show around the province, each area can choose a date most suitable to its geographic location.

The second hurdle is to attract exhibitors. The distance from one side of the province to the other is approximately 500 miles and a similar distance north to south represents the most populated region. That could, and does, mean that an exhibitor may need to travel almost 1,000 miles to exhibit in a provincial show! Talk about dedication and effort! Anyone who has had to transport roses even a short distance knows of the problems that can occur. Think of the lead-time alone for selecting blooms, the hot weather that can prevail, the lack of smooth highways, the time commitment, and the list goes on!

A third consideration is that of the local host group. There are no local community rose societies in the province so either a few (often a *very* few) SRS members do the work, or we co-operate

with a local horticulture society or garden club, both for personnel and in hopes of attracting local exhibitors. The SRS Secretary is the king (or queen) pin to make sure all details are looked after by the host group.

Composing the Show Schedule is also a challenge. In Saskatchewan there are far more rosarians growing hardy roses than tender ones (would the climate be a clue as to the reason?) yet there also need to be sections and classes for these tender roses. So, with a bit of experimenting, we have devised a Schedule that meets our needs – the greatest number of sections and classes is for Hardy Shrubs, which is divided by colour and then by specimen spray or specimen bloom form. There are also Novice, Miniature, Floral Art, and Flower Arranging sections; 14 of them in all with 128 classes.

The staging of the show is kept simple. Traditional folding-tables are normally employed but this varies depending on the venue. White plastic covers the tables unless the tables themselves are white or near white in colour. One-inch Bristol board strips divide the classes; small signs indicate the sections and classes; niches are used where required.

In terms of procedure, things are pretty much the same as for any rose or horticultural bench show. Staging, judging, clerking, recording and tabulating are all normal duties.

But consider the exhibitors. Never have we had any roses shipped to a show; the odd time an exhibitor may send his/her entries along with another person but in general, the dedicated few (we have had a maximum of 13 exhibitors) make the effort, travel the long distances, pay for their own travel and accommodation, and stage as good a rose show as you would find in any other province or state! The greatest number of entries we have had was in 2006 with 173 entries from 13 exhibitors.

Other than the personal satisfaction of winning, the rewards are few. Thirteen rosettes are awarded to various classes or sections, supplied by the SRS. Five Aggregate awards are given for the most points in: Large Flowered Rose Classes, Miniature Rose Classes, Novice Exhibitor Classes, Floral Design Classes, and Flower Arranging Classes. Local vendors or individuals provide these. There is no prize money awarded.

The Show lasts two days and is open to the public the afternoon of the first day and all day on the second day, normally a Friday/Saturday. The awards are handed out on the second day, the exhibitors collect their entries, and the show is concluded for another year. A simple procedure. So why do people go to all this work and expense?

The answer is simple: for the love of roses. It is not the

financial reward that they seek; else they would not come the distance. It is not the sense of "duty" to attend; distances are far too great. It is the love of the rose that brings people from every area of the province together once a year – and not only love for the flower, but also for the friendships that develop despite the geographic separation. It is an effort of love.

Come visit our Provincial Show sometime and experience the reality of rose-growing on the prairies.

HISTORY OF ROSES IN BERMUDA

*by Marijke Peterich, Bermuda Rose Society and Vice President for
North America World Federation of Rose Societies*

Bermuda lies at 32° North and 64° West. The yearly rainfall is 55" or 138 cm. Average temperature November through March is Max. 69.7F or 21C, Min. 63.3F or 17C. April through October Max. 77.7F or 26C, Min. 72.1F or 22C. Bermuda has the most northern coral reef in the world. Humidity is high. Soil is alkaline.

Bermuda lies in the hurricane belt. The last hurricane to hit Bermuda was Fabian in September 2003. Bermuda sits on top of a volcanic seamount, which, although exposed to the air in the distant past, now lies well below sea level. During the last million years, present-day Bermuda has developed as a limestone cap on top of this seamount. During the latter part of the Pleistocene Ice Age, perhaps 100,000 years ago, the limestone cap which had formed beneath the sea, plus the sand which has accumulated, were exposed to the air due to the low sea level. Slowly plants and animals started to arrive and thrive.

Roses however had to wait for the arrival of man on the island.

Although Bermuda was discovered by Juan Bermudez in 1505 the islands were not inhabited till 1612 when the first group of immigrants arrived after the shipwreck of Sir George Somers in 1609. The settlers brought many plants with them for food and medicine and of course also culinary herbs. A list of medicaments bought in 1652 mentions half a pound of conserve of roses.

The first mention of a rose in Bermuda is by a Spaniard who was shipwrecked in 1639.

During a witchcraft trial in 1653 the suspected witch was made to smell a rose; no doubt the sweet smell was meant to confound her. In 1660 a "rose still" was mentioned as part of someone's effects. Nathaniel Tucker's poem "The Bermudian", written in 1768, when he was a student at Edinburgh, described his father's seat:

**"O'erspread with evergreens the garden pride
Promiscuous here appears the blushing rose."**

Thirty years later, in 1792, Daniel Wadsworth brought his sister to Bermuda from New England hoping to find a cure for her consumption, and noted in a letter to her father "...the Damask

roses are in full bloom..." Even Thomas Moore, the poet, during his brief and much-documented visit to Bermuda in 1804 had time to write "...the roses are in full bloom here".

The roses that were brought by the first settlers would have been *R. gallica officinalis*, *R. damascena*, *R. alba* and *R. centifolia*.

There were probably many ways that roses might have reached Bermuda. Bermuda ships sailed far and wide.

In 1829 Harriet Suzette Lloyd visited Bermuda for two years. She stayed with Archdeacon Spencer and his wife and described the flora and agriculture of Bermuda in detail. This is what she had to say about the roses; "with respect to the flowers there are many whose bright tints charm the eye, but few regale us with their perfume. There are no native roses, but several foreign varieties have been completely naturalized: such as the sweet rose, and China cluster, but the multiflora, monthly and several others which twine round the porch and windows of the poorest hut, and bloom throughout the year, have but little scent."

Governor Sir William Reid arrived in Bermuda in 1839. He took an enormous and beneficial interest in Bermuda's agriculture among his papers is to be found a catalogue from a plant nursery in Baltimore. It is intriguing that roses are listed as "Roses", "China Roses", "Common Damask", "Dark Damask" and 'Cramoise' the list includes 'Sanguinea', 'French white Tea-scented', 'White musk cluster', 'Champney's Pink Cluster', 'Multiflora common' and 'White noisette'. Did Governor Reid bring any of these roses to Bermuda?

General Sir J.H. Lefroy, who arrived in 1871 as Governor, had an equally beneficial effect on Bermuda's history and horticulture. He planted trees, shrubs and flowers, many of which had never been imported before.

He listed many roses as growing by 1873, some in Government House garden; *R. carolina*, *R. X bourboniana* (Bourbon Rose), *R. odorata* (Tea Rose), *R. damascena* (Damask Rose), *R. laevigata* (Wild Rose) and others which he said were "Naturalized in Pembroke Marsh and in the Walsingham tract" such as *R. lutea* (Austrian brier), *R. rubiginosa* (Sweet Brier) and *R. spinosissima*. His final remarks read "The varieties cultivated in gardens are numerous, and embrace most of the common favourites; the flower is abundant, but from want of horticultural skill is rarely seen in high perfection. Many of the best species from England and America were introduced at Government House 1872-6. The Moss Rose (*R. centifolia mucosa*) does not succeed in Bermuda. White roses are in great profusion; as many as 2,000 blooms have been used in the

Easter decoration of Trinity Church alone.”

What the Bermuda Rose Society found .

So we see that roses have indeed always been a part of Bermuda's history, but it was not until 1954 that a group of interested and knowledgeable people came together to found the Bermuda Rose Society. At that time a recorded number of 30 rose varieties were growing on the island. The first task this newly fledged rose society gave itself was to identify the roses that were found growing here. Many roses were known only by their local or popular names:

‘Old Bermuda Red’ = ‘Agrippina’

‘Seven Sisters’ = ‘Archduke Charles’

‘Shell Rose’ = ‘Duchesse de Brabant’

‘Spice’ may be ‘Hume’s Blush Tea-scented China’, identified by Mr. Peter Harkness. DNA results from Prof. Piola in France tell us that it is identical to the plant in Mrs. Odile Masquelier’s garden. The sample obtained from Gwen Fagan in South Africa is different.

‘Charleswood Pink or White Shell’ = ‘Mme Joseph Schwartz’, identified by Dr. Charles Jeremias.

‘Sunset’, recently identified by DNA as ‘E. Veyrat Hermanos’, ‘Pillar of Gold’.

‘Old Blush’ – ‘Parsons’ Pink’, DNA tests tell us that it was identical to all other samples tested.

‘Belfield Rose’ - One of the most exciting events in the early days of the Society was the positive identification in 1956 by Mr. Richard Thomson of *R. chinensis semperflorens* or Slater’s Crimson China, better known to Bermudians as the ‘Belfield Rose’. Mr. Thomson, Chairman of the Old Rose Committee of the American Rose Society at the time, found the rose growing at Belfield in Somerset in Bermuda in 1953 and was quoted as having said that at first he could not believe his eyes. He felt like an art collector who has ‘just unearthed a long-missing Rembrandt.’ After three years of intensive research he finally confirmed his original opinion. Much was written about the discovery in English, American and Canadian papers and rose publications. In 1957 Mrs. Harry Richardson took five rooted slips to the John Innis Horticultural Institution in Hertfordshire, England. These plants were exhibited in flower at the Chelsea Flower show the following spring to the delight of everyone there. DNA results obtained by Prof. Florence Piola in Lyon, France were confusing. See addendum.

We still have quite a number of “Mystery” Roses in Bermuda, a term given to them by Mr. Peter Harkness. Let us now explore these “Mysteries” or unidentified roses in Bermuda.

‘Bea’s Pink Cluster’ (Climber) Around 1940 this rose

grew luxuriantly over a pergola at Mrs. Beatrice Trimmingham's house in Paget. The leaves are a medium green with rounded serration and they narrow to a longish point. Mature leaves have five to seven leaflets and have two or three prickles on the underside of the peduncle. Canes are sent up from the base and show a tendency to arch over. Single blooms, or sprays of up to 20 appear at the end of the new growth which is purplish in colour. Calyxes are long and slender. Three of the five sepals carry from one to three hairs but there is no true foliation. Buds open crimson, then unfold to bright pink pompom-like blooms about 1 ½ inch (4cm) across. The petals number 48 plus petaloids. Some petals roll up making the flowers look like little starbursts. One or two petals are streaked with white, and there is marked veining. Older blooms turn purplish-pink. It flowers sporadically throughout the year.

'Cottage Rose' (Rambler) is found growing in several locations in Bermuda. This rose throws long canes along which flowers are borne in short-stemmed large clusters. Foliage is fairly small, dark green and finely-toothed, with two or three prickles on the underside of the leaf stalks. Very prone to black spot. Buds are fat, slightly pointed and show bright pink before opening to flat round blooms 1 ½ in. (4-5cm) across, borne on deep pink short stalks. They are bright pink with white centres, many prominent yellow stamens and a yellow button eye. Some blooms may bear a white streak – sometimes on both sides, sometimes on the reverse only, and some have petaloids curling over the stamens. Petals are heart-shaped and number about 15-17. Blooms January through June.

'Portuguese Rambler' This vigorous Rambler has been suggested by some to be 'Dorothy Perkins'. It is a lovely sight when in full bloom along a fence or wall, where it can grow to 8 ft (2.4m). Leaves are small, bright green, and very glossy with seven to nine leaflets. The blooms are borne in large clusters of small 1 in. (2.5cm) flowers, pompom-shaped. Petals are bright, almost shocking pink, with a silvery reverse. This rose blooms once a year usually in April or May, although some blooms may be seen earlier in the year.

'Talbot Rose' (Climber) This climber was known to be growing and blooming at Craigside on Laffan Street, Hamilton, in the early 1900's as well as at Faraway Cottage in Somerset. As it is difficult to propagate, few other people have it growing. Several overseas rosarians have been unable to identify it. The leaves are small, a dull bluish green. They are velvety and composed of five to seven leaflets. They grow on very short stems which spring from the long main canes. The 'Talbot Rose' blooms in May and June

and has clusters of small 1 in. (2.5cm) double, bright pink flowers which fade to a paler pink. The chief characteristic is the green eye. Prickles are slightly curved, long and sharp.

‘Aunt Jane’s Mystery’ In 1954, a passenger arrived in Bermuda on the *Queen of Bermuda* with two rose bushes which were presented as gifts to the ship captain’s wife, Mrs. Jane Banyard. Planted in her garden at Point Shares Cottage, Pembroke, one of the bushes continues to grow there after 42 years. The bush is 9ft (2.8m) tall. Buds are large and pointed, usually appearing in groups of two or three, showing deep pink. Blooms are about 3 in. (7.5cm) are cream and pale pink, flushed crimson along the reflexing petals. Centre petals are a mixture of confused quartering.

‘Bermuda’s Anna Olivier’ One of our favourites for cutting, this rose has been moved from the ‘Tea’ classification (though it is obviously a tea) because it is at variance with the description of ‘Anna Olivier’, the Tea rose bred by Ducher in 1872, as it is grown in other parts of the world. This was a decision made at the time of the publication of the book Roses in Bermuda 1997 by the editor and other Book Committee members. It is a vigorous bush, with good form, growing to a height of over 6 ft (1.8m). The foliage is light to medium green. Buds are pointed, showing faint pink and open to flesh or pale cream-yellow high-centred blooms sometimes tinged with pink. Turning a deeper yellow with maturity, the blooms can be as much as 3½ in. (9cm) across. When fully opened, the centres are quite muddled. Both peduncle and receptacle are finely bristled. Balls in wet weather and can be prone to black spot. Blooms all year prolifically.

‘Bermuda’s Catherine Mermet’ A medium-sized bush, up to a height of 5 ft (1.5m) with a spreading form. The rounded leaves are medium green with coppery, widely-toothed edges and leaf stalks with a prickle on the reverse. They have finely bristled edges. The buds are pointed, with tiny foliations on the sepals and show a medium to deep pink colour. They open to flesh-coloured double blooms with the slightest hint of faint lilac-pink on the outer petals. Although the 3-4 in. (7.5-10cm) blooms usually have beautiful form, it is not unusual for them to have a split or muddled centre. They tend to spot when it rains. A number of rosarians call this ‘Bermuda’s Catherine Mermet’ because the colour seems at variance with the rose they grow in the USA under this name.

‘Bermuda’s Kathleen’ Originally this rose was thought to be the Hybrid Musk ‘Kathleen’, but this was subsequently disproved at the World Federation of Rose Societies Convention in Toronto in 1985. After the slide show “Old Garden in Bermuda”, presented by the BRS, several people came to the table where the

BRS first publication, Old Garden Roses in Bermuda, 1984, was for sale and told the members manning the table that the photo of 'Kathleen' as growing in Bermuda, did not look at all like the 'Kathleen' they knew, (a Hybrid Musk with a completely different growth habit and form). 'Bermuda's Kathleen' has not been identified as yet.

Cuttings came first from Mrs. Hilda Horsfield's garden and for many years 'Bermuda's Kathleen' has been grown all over the island. The growth habit is upright, and it can be kept in bush form if desired, up to a height of 5 ft or more (1.5m). It will also grow well against a wall or trellis and can obtain a height of 7-8 ft (2-2.5m). It is a very open bush with delicate foliage, medium green, very healthy. Blooms usually appear in sprays. The buds are pointed, with somewhat foliated sepals and open into small, single, apple-blossom pink blooms, about 1½ in. (4cm) across, which darken with age. This is reminiscent of 'Mutabilis'. Sets small light orange hips and blooms all year. Liesbeth Cooper sent leaves of 'Mutabilis' and 'Bermuda's Kathleen' to be analysed by DNA to Professor Florence Piola in Lyon. She found 'Bermuda's Kathleen' very interesting. It is not a sport of the samples of 'Mutabilis' she has analysed up to now, but may be a hybrid, i.e. grown from seed.

'Bermuda's Windchimes' At one time thought to be the Hybrid Musk 'Windchimes', it is a small 3 ½ ft. (1m) bush with slender dark green leaves and delicate stems. This rose produces large sprays of pointed hot-pink buds (as many as 12 in a spray), which open to small, 1 in. (2.5cm) single flowers, of bright shocking pink with white centres showing off the yellow stamen. It blooms all year and produces tiny orange hips.

'Bessie's Rose' This yellow Hybrid Tea came to Bermuda in a bouquet of roses from unnamed unregistered Hybrid Tea seedlings at the Rose Test Gardens of the New York Botanical Garden. Considered unsuccessful, these seedlings were subsequently destroyed. The bouquet had been presented to Miss Bessie Ramsbottom during a visit to the Test Gardens. One rose was propagated by her nephew, Basil Hall, and has adapted fairly well to Bermuda conditions. It grows into a sturdy bush up to 5 ft (1.5m). Leaves are dark green and glossy. New growth is red. The blooms open from pointed buds and are a delicate clear yellow. It sets large round orange hips and is susceptible to black spot. This rose was named 'Bessie's Rose' on the occasion of her 100th birthday in 1994.

'Brightside Cream' This rose was found growing in the garden of Brightside, the Paget home of Mrs. Gladys Frith. It is a strong-scented rose, very healthy, needing a lot of space in which to spread out. Its habit is much like a Noisette, needing support for its

long branches. The foliage is dark green and the buds, which are borne in clusters on short stems, open to loose, semi-double 3 in. (7.5cm) flowers of a soft cream colour fading to white, with a profusion of yellow stamens. It blooms all year round.

‘Carnation’ This rose is so named because of its frilly petals. The bush is upright, reaching a height of 5 ft. (1.5m) with medium green foliage, having five to seven leaflets. The 2½ in. (6cm) flowers are borne singly or in sprays, and are open semi-double, a very pronounced shade of deep pink tinting to lilac and fading with age. Scented, it blooms all year. Foliated sepals.

‘Dan’s Rose’ This rose appears to be another unidentified Hybrid Perpetual. Rescued from Holy Trinity Church, it was propagated by Mr. Morris Cooper (Dan to his grandchildren). Not a widely-grown rose, as it is difficult to slip, but some of the existing bushes are over half a century old! It is a spindly, sparsely foliated bush whose leaves often grow in a cluster at the top of each cane, a bit like a palm tree. Old canes tend to die back and have to be cut out at the base. They are very prickly and turn a blotchy grey with age. The rounded leaves are a fresh green when new, aging to a dull grey-green. Buds, which form at the end of new canes, are rounded and plump and open into very double, cupped blooms of an exquisite luminous rose-pink with a silvery-pink reverse. Flowers fade to pale orchid-pink and have a lovely old-rose scent. Blooms sporadically throughout the year. Very prone to black spot. ‘La Reine’ has been suggested.

‘Emmie Gray’ At one time thought to be ‘Sanguinea’ or ‘Miss Lowe’s Variety’, this rose, though obviously a China, has been moved to the “Mystery” class. Emmie Gray, from whose garden it came, was a teacher at the Bermuda High School for Girls for more than 30 years. Bushes of ‘Emmie Gray’ proliferate today. Vigorous and upright in habit, the bush can grow to 8 ft (2.4m). The slender dark green leaves are finely serrated and stems are delicate. Pink buds with foliated sepals open to single 1½ in. (4cm) flowers with a darker colour towards the prominent yellow stamens. As the flowers age, the colour deepens to a rich crimson. Always in bloom, the flowers close at night. Lovely oval orange hips.

‘Heydon Pink China’ This “Mystery” Rose was first shown on the Society’s competitive bench as ‘Agrippina’. Although the bush and shape of the flowers are very similar, the colour of ‘Heydon Pink China’ is markedly different. The bush is of medium height, 4-5 ft (1.2-1.5m) and somewhat angular. Leaves are rich medium- to dark-green, composed of five to seven leaflets, with marked serration and slender elongated, feathery points. Blooms are borne in loose clusters of 3 to 12, usually on fairly long stems and

have peduncles that are very lightly bristled. The buds are round and open to light crimson (bright pink) blooms that are tightly cupped at first, but open wide and loose to show a lot of white around the prominent stigmas and anthers. Some outer petals are somewhat reflexed, while inner petals are silvery pink on the reverse and several have a white streak. With age the blooms become purplish pink, not the dark crimson seen in 'Agrippina'. Petal count varies from 17 to 20, with a few petaloids. Scent is slight and prickles are few. Maybe an 'Agrippina' sport.

'Maitland White' Originally found in Alfred Maitland's garden, slips were taken by Dr. Charles Walker and Elizabeth Carswell. The bush grows tall and upright, to 6 ft (1.8m) with smooth, medium green foliage and finely-serrated five-to-seven leaflet leaves. The petioles and chalice-shaped receptacles are smooth and have foliated sepals. Blooming in clusters of two or three and sometimes more, the pointed buds show greenish white and open to creamy-white 3½ in. (9cm) double flowers with the centre petals and petaloids of pale apricot-pink. Petals can be either notched or have a slight point, attractively imbricated and fade to white again with age. The Antique Rose Emporium calls this rose 'Puerto Rico' because it came to them from that island.

'Miss Atwood' This beautiful rose was first noticed growing in Miss Grace Atwood's garden. The original bush was lost due to road widening, but slips were taken and grown successfully by BRS. 'Miss Atwood' grows into a medium-sized bush, about 4-6 ft (1.2-1.8m). The leaves are a very fresh light green and semi-glossy. The buds are long and pointed, showing a light apricot colour. They open into semi-double, slightly loose, 2 ½ in. (6-7.5cm) blooms of an exquisite light-to-medium apricot, tinged with lemony yellow. This nearly thornless rose blooms throughout the year and has a light tea fragrance.

'Pacific' This rose has been in Bermuda for a very long time. It is said to have been given to a Bermudian sea captain, Samuel Conyers Nelmes (1777-1867), by a French sea captain whom he assisted while on a voyage in the Pacific Ocean. Nelmes planted the rose in the garden of his daughter. Originally this rose was known as the 'Cabbage Rose'. Visiting rosarians have agreed it is probably a Hybrid Perpetual and recently it has been established that the same rose is known as 'Maggie' in the United States. Bermuda rosarians have seen it in Fiji and in several Caribbean Islands. It is a slow-growing, awkward bush that often puts out long canes which can be trained to climb or can be pegged down. The dark-green foliage is prone to black spot. The clusters of very fragrant 4 in (10cm) velvety blooms are produced continuously on

short stems and are a dark shade of red, although the colour can vary from pink to crimson according to location and weather.

‘Priscilla’s Rose’ Found at Frog Hollow, Fairylands, home of Priscilla Brewer; this rose grows to a height of about 5 ft (1.5m) with medium green foliage. Stems are reddish purple when new with very few thorns. Buds are large, showing pale pink and yellow. Blooming in clusters, the flowers open semi-double with petals ivory-yellow at the base, flushing to pink at the tips, around prominent stamens. Fragrance is reminiscent of ‘Duchesse de Brabant’.

‘Smith’s Parish’ This is a most interesting rose and a real mystery. It grows as a very big, open bush of up to 6 ft (1.8m) with pale green, dainty foliage. The three- to five-leaflet leaves are minimally serrated, with prickles under the leaf stalk. Prickles are pale when young and very hooked. Buds are often pale yellowish-white, and it produces small, cupped, semi-double flowers with red styles. Most of the 2 in. (5cm) blooms are white, but many bear a streak of vivid crimson or deep pink and occasionally there is a rose that is completely pink or red. These variations can be seen blooming simultaneously on the same bush – an unforgettable sight. Foliated sepals fold back over an elongated receptacle that ripens into globular orange-yellow hips. Finely-bristled peduncles. A constant bloomer. There is a fair amount of evidence to suggest that it might be ‘Fortune’s Five-coloured Rose’. Dr. Charles A. Walker was intrigued by it during a visit in 1984 and did considerable research. He wrote an interesting article in the Royal National Rose magazine in September 1986. Cuttings from branches bearing an all-red bloom have been propagated by Basil Hall and Liesbeth Cooper and have produced only all-red or pink-to-red flowers for some years. Dr. Malcolm Manners of Lakeland, Florida indicates that some of his all-red plants have remained true and some have reverted back to the white variety.

‘St. David’s’ This rose was found growing on St. David’s Island. It is obviously a China, either a seedling or a sport. It grows in a compact form up to 4 ft (1.2m) or higher if in semi-shade, which it can tolerate. The foliage is dark-green, the small leaves finely serrated, with tiny prickles on the underside of the leaf stalks. Opening almost flat, the bright crimson semi-double flowers are smudged white in the centre around distinctive stamens and some of the petals have a white streak on the underside. Most blooms have several streaked petaloids. Attractive orange hips. DNA tests have confirmed that it is very closely related to the China ‘Fabvier’, but it is not the same rose.

‘Trinity’ One of the loveliest of the “Mystery” Roses. A

bush of this rose was first found growing just inside the wall at Holy Trinity Church at Bailey's Bay. Fortunately, members of the Society took slips, so that 'Trinity' still blooms there by a child's grave. A vigorous grower, reaching a height of 6 ft (1.8m). This rose has dark green foliage. The pointed buds are pale pink, opening into pure white loose 4 in (10cm) blooms with petaloids and fuzzy bright yellow stamens. A constant bloomer.

'**Vincent Godsiff**' is another of the "Mystery" roses which is undoubtedly a China as it has all the characteristics of the class. It was found growing in Vincent Godsiff's garden at Fairhaven, Paget. Previously the property had been owned by William Stanley Doe, a florist. The house has been renamed Dunrossil House, the headquarters of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. The small, compact, upright bush reaches a height of about 3 ft (90cm) with dark green small-to-medium leaves. The flowers are cupped and semi-double, a deep vivid pinky-red having an almost luminous quality, about 2 in. (5cm) across. Blooms all year long, singly or in small clusters, and sets small orange hips. The stems are very prickly and not very sturdy.

This was the last of our "Mystery" roses and for the time being many of them will remain mysteries indeed. Our hope that DNA tests would give us the answers has not materialized; no--it has given us more to ponder.

The last thing I would like to share with you is the result of 'Parks' Yellow Tea-scented China', which is considered one of the "Stud" roses, important ancestors of our roses today, together with 'Hume's Tea-scented China', 'Slater's Crimson China' and 'Parsons' Pink', which are all growing in Bermuda. The 'Parks' Yellow' seen in Bermuda grows more like a climber than a shrub and only blooms once a year. ".....the fact that it is not a repeat-bloomer, has cast doubt as to its correct identification." (Page 17, Roses in Bermuda). Further on this from me: 'Parks' Yellow' (goes by this name in Bermuda) grows in the garden of Mr. Robert Mercer, the son of Mrs. Mercer, past-president of BRS but it is not possible at this time to slip the roses in the garden for further research.

From Dr Florence Piola, EA 3731 Laboratoire Génome et Evolution des Plantes Supérieures Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Bât. FOREL, 43 Bd du 11 novembre 1918, 69622 VILLEURBANNE Cedex FRANCE

I analysed DNA of your Bermuda's roses. For me, 'Sunset' is 'E. Veyrat Hermanos' (Botanical Garden of Lyon) - and Fabvier is very closely related to St David's but it is not the same rose.

I think that these results (and the ancient results concerning Hume's Blush and Spice for example) worth publishing in a scientific international journal. I will think about this idea.

DNA ANALYSIS RESULTS OF SOME BERMUDA MYSTERY ROSES 2005

by *Liesbeth Cooper*

When Barbara and Robin Tcherhoff visited Bermuda in April 2000, Barbara became very interested in the Bermuda Mystery Roses. She knew that Professor Florence Piola, who works with Professor Francois Jay on DNA analysis in Lyon, would be keen on analyzing some of these Mysteries.

Barbara and I collected a number of leaves which she posted to Lyon according to the instructions she was given: clean, healthy, newly-opened leaves of each variety to be placed in plain white envelopes with a piece of plain kitchen paper towel, the name of the variety on each envelope. Two or three envelopes to be placed in a strong brown envelope and sent via Airmail. At the laboratory the leaves are kept in a deep-freeze until they can be analyzed.

In due course results were received:

SLATER'S CRIMSON CHINA (*R. chinensis* var. *semperflorens*). The samples from Bermuda were different from the other six, five of which were identical, four from San Jose (California) and one from the Botanical Garden of Lyon. The one from L'Hay-les-Roses (France) differs from all others.

The results indicate in no way which sample may be the true 'Slater's Crimson China' and a research of this plant in the country of origin must be considered.

BERMUDA'S KATHLEEN is very interesting. It is *not* a sport of the samples of 'MUTABILIS' that she has analyzed up to now, but may be a hybrid, i.e. grown from seed. 'Mutabilis' could be a parent of Kathleen, but in which way, either pollen parent or seed parent she cannot yet say. Perhaps later. 'Kathleen' is very Chinese in its constituents, i.e. it seems very close to the wild Chinese roses analyzed so far. So far all the 'Mutabilis' she has analyzed are identical.

PARKS' YELLOW TEA-SCENTED CHINA. The Bermuda sample and three others she analyzed were all different from one another and Gwen Fagan's from South Africa is different from these! So getting any definition of the real original Parks' Yellow is obviously going to be complicated!

OLD BLUSH (PARSONS' PINK) is identical to all others tested.

SUNSET (Bermuda Mystery Climber) is identical to 'E Veyrat Hermanos' (synonym 'Pillar of Gold'), 1895 by Bernaix, and a sport of the bush, bred in 1894.

ST.DAVID'S is very closely related to 'Fabvier', but it is not the same rose.

SPICE is equivalent to 'Hume's Blush Tea-scented China', which was obtained from Odile Masquelier's garden in Lyon, but it is not known from where it originated. The sample from Gwen Fagan in South Africa is different!

In due course I shall send leaves from other varieties for analysis. DNA analysis is being carried out in several other places in various countries, i.e. Oxford, UK, Florida Southern College and others.

For instance, in Florida it was established that nine different varieties of Musk Roses tested, showed similar, if not identical DNA profiles.

Comparisons were also made between DNA of 'Cécile Brunner', 'Climbing Cécile Brunner' and 'Spray Cécile Brunner', known as 'Bloomfield Abundance' in the UK. It was found that 'Spray Cécile Brunner' was almost identical to 'Cécile Brunner' and very similar to the climbing variety. Therefore the researchers concluded that 'Spray Cécile Brunner' is indeed a sport of 'Cécile Brunner', and should not be classified as a separate variety.

In a way it seems a pity to lose the Mystery names of our Bermuda Mysteries, as they tell some interesting stories about people and locations where they were found.

Secretly I am hoping that not too many of these roses will be definitively identified, as they would lose the romantic nuance!

EARTH KIND™ ROSES
GREAT ROSES FOR BUSY PEOPLE

*Gaye Hammond .8627 Dee Valley .Houston, TX 77044 . E-mail:
gayeh@lpm-triallaw.com*

*Reprinted from the American Rose, September 2005
Revised by the author for this publication*

The EarthKind™ Rose Program is probably the most significant development in rose horticulture since the creation of the modern rose!

Four years ago when Dr. Steve George told me there are roses that can grow and thrive on absolutely no human care, I said one of two things had happened to him. Either he had lost his mind or he didn't know much about growing roses. I have come to regret those words.

The Rose's reputation for being temperamental, hard to grow and chemically dependent is legendary. In some respects this reputation is the by-product of man's desire to create the perfect bloom, sacrificing the plant's genetic propensity for fragrance, disease and insect resistance in favour of bigger blooms, bolder colours and long stems. Today, home gardeners must adapt their maintenance programs to compensate for the absence of genetic qualities that make roses carefree. This equates to implementing regular spray regimes to combat fungal and insect problems and the addition of copious amounts of fertilizers to maintain high yields.

In reality, typical home gardeners (non-rosarian) water their roses when their plants wilt, apply chemical treatments once the bushes have no leaves, do little or no amending of the soil, then become frustrated when the roses do not meet their expectations. A high-maintenance approach to rose horticulture is not only disappointing for home gardeners, it is what usually steers them to growing something other than roses. Even though it seems that everyone "wants" to grow roses, a large population of home gardeners has such a strong perception that their rose-growing efforts are doomed to fail, they simply refuse to try. This perception is one that members of local rose societies constantly battle in our attempts to secure new members while encouraging rose horticulture within our communities.

Rose demise, however, does not rest solely at the entrance to the home garden. Many times a gardener's failure with roses has absolutely nothing to do with the gardener's horticultural practices. A huge percentage of the 30 million rose bushes sold

each year will not survive their third growing season for reasons unrelated to the gardener. There are four primary reasons for rose demise:

- adversities encountered in the planting and/or lack of vigour of the cultivar;
- significant stressors to the cultivar through the harvesting, storage and shipping phases;
- improper care at the retail level prior to sale; and
- improper care and maintenance by the buyer.

Sometimes even the keen eye of an experienced rosarian misses the subtle signs of rose demise and buys a rose that does not survive more than a few years.

The EarthKind™ Rose Program is a key to overcoming the public's hesitation at growing roses. Roses receiving the coveted EarthKind™ designation have been subjected to rigorous, scientifically sound, statistically significant research meticulously performed by Texas A&M University. EarthKind™ Roses have been proven to give consistently high performance irrespective of the diverse geographic regions and soil conditions they are grown in. For these reasons, EarthKind™ Roses are *the* perfect prescription for anyone wanting to grow carefree roses.

EarthKind™ Roses have been proven to be the *best* flowering varieties requiring the *least* amount of care and maintenance that *grow* in geographically diverse regions and climate zones and *reduce* the need for pesticides and fungicides by 95 percent. If you can grow weeds, you can grow EarthKind™ Roses!

Birth of the EarthKind™ Concept

Whether you grow one rosebush or 100, someone has surely asked you to recommend a rose that is easy to grow. Prior to this research, the answer to this question was based solely on the personal experience of the individual rosarian. Naturally this shoot-from-the-hip approach has its pitfalls. First and foremost, it does not take into account the horticultural expertise (or lack thereof) of the grower, geographic and growing conditions and the inherent disease resistance of the cultivar recommended.

In the early 1990's, landscape professionals asked Dr. George and Texas A&M University for recommendations on roses that not only gave outstanding performance in southern gardens, but also had the characteristics of being low maintenance. Dr. George was surprised this question had never been scientifically answered, and in 1996 started the EarthKind™ Rose Program. When the results of the first phase of the research program were released in

2002, the Houston Rose Society recognized its significance and agreed to provide funds to expand the EarthKind™ Program to not only identify additional cultivars that grow well in the South, but also to identify 30 cultivars which grow equally well from Canada to the Gulf Coast and from the Atlantic to the Pacific states.

Scope of the Research

The initial five-year EarthKind™ research study included 544 bushes (117 different cultivars) and was designed to identify the most beautiful carefree roses ever developed for Southern gardens. Of the cultivars studied, 11 showed spectacular performance despite very adverse growing conditions and an almost complete lack of maintenance throughout the study period. For example:

- rose cultivars included in the study were grown in highly alkaline clay soil with a pH rating between 8.0 and 8.4. (Ideally, roses grow best in slightly acid soils with a pH rating of 6.5.)
- test beds contained unimproved soil with no soil amendments added at any time during the study period;
- the roses were *never* fertilized;
- the roses were *never* sprayed with fungicides or insecticides;
- the roses received *no* supplemental watering after the first year;
- the roses were *never* pruned other than to remove dead wood.

Study criteria required that researchers subject the selected cultivars to the absolute meanest conditions possible in what can only be described as “rose abuse”. The purpose of such criteria was to replicate, in a uniform fashion the extremes that the home gardener levies on his or her roses. The only acts of kindness these bushes received were the addition of a 4-inch layer of mulch in the form of raw hardwood chips maintained on the beds throughout the research period and the addition of drip irrigation during the first year only.

In order to receive the EarthKind™ designation, the cultivars were required to:

- exhibit outstanding disease and insect tolerance/resistance;
- produce spectacular blooms;
- be the best varieties for organic management methods;

- reduce the need for applications of pesticides/fungicides by 95 percent;
- reduce the need for supplemental watering by 70 percent.

The heat and drought tolerance of the cultivars which received the initial EarthKind™ designation is so strong that all 11 varieties continued to flourish in their second growing season *without supplemental watering* through a 67-day drought with daily temperatures at or exceeding 100 degrees. The only noticeable effect of heat extremes was a reduction in bloom size.

All roses receiving the EarthKind™ designation are grown on their own roots and are either highly tolerant or tolerant to black spot. Research showed that affected bushes dropped 25 percent or less of their leaves once a year. None of the cultivars exhibited significant insect problems at any time during the study period.

The First Earth-Kind™ Roses

By January 2002, at the conclusion of the first phase of the study, Texas A&M had identified the following 11 cultivars which produced outstanding results in Southern gardens.

‘Sea Foam’—a creamy white shrub rose sporting double blooms throughout the growing season with a cascading growth habit on a 3 foot-tall by 6 foot-wide bush.

‘Marie Daly’—a pink, dwarf, shrubby rose with semi-double fragrant blooms on an almost thornless bush. This polyantha is perfect for growing in containers and proved to be tolerant to spider mites. It blooms throughout the growing season on a 3-foot-tall by 3-foot-wide bush.

‘The Fairy’—a light pink, dwarf, shrubby rose that has double blooms on bushes 3 feet tall by 4 feet wide. This polyantha blooms throughout the growing season but does not do well in East Texas due to *Cercospora* leaf spot in that area. This is one cultivar that will survive where temperatures drop to -20 degrees F. It is best used in containers, as a mass planting or as a low border.

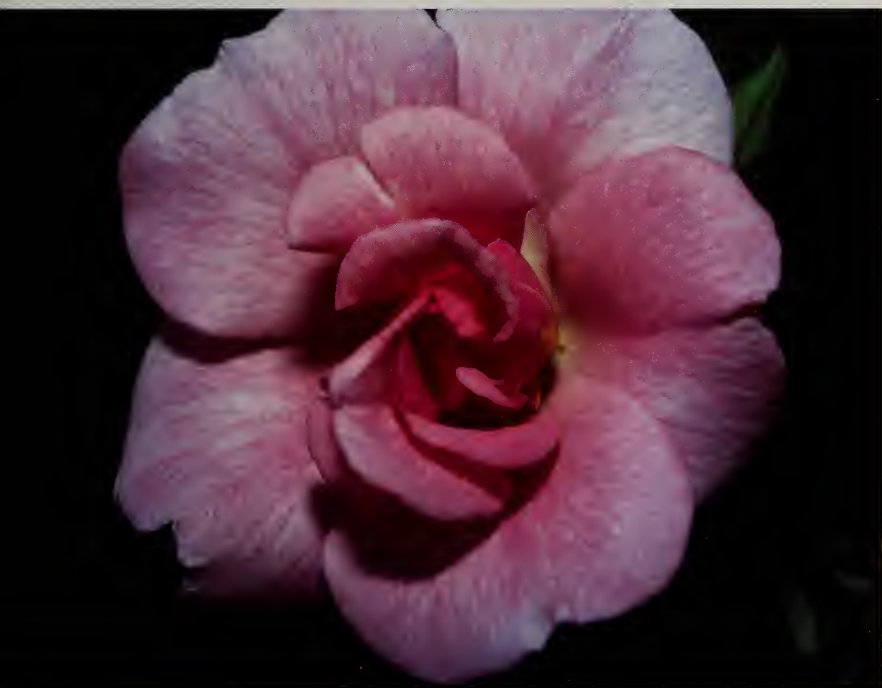
‘Pink Pet’ (Caldwell Pink)—a lilac pink, carnation-style, found rose that grows as a small shrub on bushes 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide. This cultivar truly loves the heat and usually starts blooming once temperatures reach 80 degrees F. It is not particular about soil conditions and has striking red, orange and purple foliage in the fall.

‘Knock Out’—a cherry red, semi-double shrub rose that blooms throughout the growing season on bushes that are 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide. This cultivar was named American Rose Society Members’ Choice for 2004 and at present is one of the candidates for the national EarthKind™ trials.

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Carefree Beauty



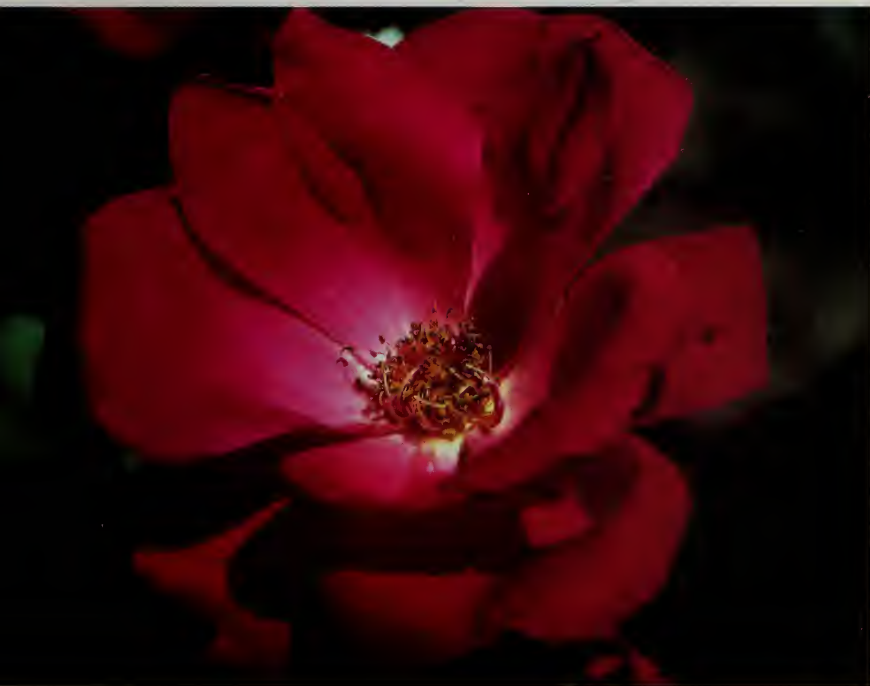
Else Poulsen

(Photos: Courtesy ARS)

2006 Canadian Rose Annual



Belinda's Dream



Knock Out

(Photos: Courtesy ARS)

‘Perle d’Or’—a peach polyantha rose that blooms with fragrant pompon blooms throughout the growing season on bushes that are 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide. This cultivar outperformed ‘Cécile Brunner’ in the field tests by 40 percent and thrived on adversity.

‘Belinda’s Dream’—this medium-sized shrub rose was the first rose to receive the EarthKind™ designation and has been nicknamed “The Rose of the 20th Century”. It has fragrant pink blooms, which resemble hybrid teas, with a petal count of 114. It blooms throughout the growing season and has foliage that is a striking blue green colour. The mature bush size is 5 feet tall and 5 feet wide.

‘Else Poulsen’ —pink Floribunda rose that blooms with semi-double flowers throughout the growing season. Because of its growth habit, it is best suited for use in background plantings with a mature size of 5 feet tall by 5 feet wide.

‘Carefree Beauty’ (Katy Road Pink)—a Griffith Buck rose producing fragrant pink double blooms throughout the growing season on bushes that are 5 feet tall by 5 feet wide. This is another cultivar presently being considered as a candidate for the national EarthKind™ trials.

‘Mutabilis’—also known as the “Butterfly Rose”, this China rose has single blooms which change colour from yellow to pink to crimson during their life cycle. The bushes bloom throughout the growing season and reach a mature size of 6 feet tall by 6 feet wide,

‘Pinkie, Climbing’—this pink, semi-double, polyantha rose has very fragrant blooms and, depending on the climate zone, will perform as a repeat bloomer or a once bloomer. As a climbing rose, canes can reach 10 feet long. If cultivated as a shrub, the bush size will be 5 feet tall by 7 feet wide. It is not uncommon for a mature bush to display 800 blooms each day.

Recommendations for the Home Gardener

All roses need to be planted in a location that has good air circulation and receives a minimum of six hours of direct sunlight. Even though roses in the study were planted in unimproved soil, it is recommended that home gardeners plant their roses in raised beds containing a planting mix that is one-third aged compost, one-third sand and one-third manure. Performing a soil test of your planting medium is a good way to start any new garden as it ensures the incorporation of only the materials and products needed for roses to flourish. Soil tests are very inexpensive, and the agricultural extension agent in your area will be able to direct you to organizations within your community that perform this service.

Beds should be topped with 3 to 4 inches of hardwood mulch to insulate the root zone and retard moisture loss.

Supplemental watering via drip irrigation throughout the first year is recommended. *Never* water roses at night, as this establishes the perfect host environment for black spot to develop.

Roses receiving the EarthKind™ designation do not require regular pruning. If the bushes grow outside their bounds, a light shaping is all that is necessary. It is recommended that any dead wood be removed as it develops. Research identified all EarthKind™ Roses as self-deadheading (meaning they drop spent blooms on their own); however, the bloom cycle will be accelerated by one to two weeks if the spent blooms are removed.

Maintaining a 3 to 4 inch layer of hardwood mulch on EarthKind™ Roses will eliminate the need to fertilize the bushes with commercial or organic fertilizers. Even though roses are known as heavy feeders, it has been found that maintaining a 3 to 4 inch layer of hardwood mulch (preferably containing shredded hardwood, outer bark and leaf tissue) replicates forest floor conditions. Gardeners will find during the first year the bottom inch of mulch will decompose. If, at the end of the first year, the gardener adds another inch of mulch on top of the existing layers, it should take only six months for the next bottom inch of mulch to decompose. After the first year, gardeners who have created this “living mulch” will only need to add 1 inch of hardwood mulch twice each year.

For anyone doubting the effectiveness of this approach, I suggest a look at Mike Shoup's books, *Hardy Roses* and *Roses in the Southern Garden*. Both of these books contain wonderful photographs of roses that are grown in landscape settings at the Antique Rose Emporium sites in Texas and Georgia. “At the Antique Rose Emporium, we have not applied any commercial or organic fertilizers to our landscape roses in the last 10 years”, says owner, Mike Shoup. “Our approach to fertilization by sustaining a cycle of living mulch provides all of the fertilizer that is necessary for the realization of outstanding bloom production on our roses. Think about it, no one is out there fertilizing those 100-year old roses we find in abandoned cemeteries. My philosophy is that if dead people can grow roses this way, anyone will be successful,” explains Shoup.

After the initial 11 cultivars were designated EarthKind™, research continued to identify additional cultivars that would grow and thrive with almost no human care. Recent additions of ‘Spice’, ‘Duchesse de Brabant’, ‘Ducher’ and ‘Georgetown Tea’ raise the number of roses with the EarthKind™ designation to 15. It is hoped that with continued research (and funding from additional sources) gardeners in the South will one

day have 25 EarthKind™ Roses to choose from. The newest additions are all repeat blooming throughout the growing season.

'Spice'—a blush pink China-type rose is classified as one of the Bermuda Mystery Roses (one of the roses found growing on the island of Bermuda with no historical account of how the rose came to be in that country). The 5 foot tall by 4 foot wide plant produces wave after wave of peppery-scented double blossoms from the spring through fall. Experts feel that 'Spice' may be the true 'Hume's Blush', a tea-scented China. This rose is excellent as a cut flower in floral arrangements.

'Duchesse de Brabant'—a beautiful tea rose with large very double rose-pink blooms that are cupped and rounded like a wine goblet. Blooms are very fragrant and of the style frequently seen in oil paintings by the Old Masters. This rose was President Roosevelt's favourite and he often wore it as a boutonniere. The plant blooms from spring through fall and has striking apple green foliage on a bush with a mature size of 6 feet tall by 4 feet wide. Because of its size, it is recommended this cultivar be planted on 6-foot centres in regions with long growing seasons.

'Ducher'—a repeat-blooming China rose introduced in 1869 that produces double ivory white blooms having a tea and fruity fragrance. 'Ducher' is a compact bush that is 3 feet wide and 5 feet tall at maturity.

'Georgetown Tea'—a rose that was "found" by Dr. William Welch of Texas A&M University in Georgetown, Texas. The upright bushy plant (4 feet high and 4 feet wide) produces dark salmon pink blooms that have a very strong tea fragrance.

With funding supplied by the Houston Rose Society, the National EarthKind™ Rose Research Program began in 2004. The National Study, an expansion of the original research project, scientifically studies the suitability of a collection of 30 rose cultivars to be grown in any state in the country. Roses evaluated in the National Study must not only meet the same criteria as their "EarthKind™" predecessors (no spray, no fertilizer, tolerance to different soil types, etc.), they must also be extremely winter hardy to 28°F below zero and be heat-drought tolerant. One tremendous benefit of the National Study will be the creation of regional collections of EarthKind™ Roses, similar to the collection designated for Southern gardens.

Rosarians in Canada will recognize several of the roses under evaluation in the National Study as roses hybridized by the late Dr. Griffith Buck - the pioneer of winter hardy roses in the USA, including 'Carefree Beauty', 'Country Dancer', 'Earth Song', 'Folksinger' and 'Prairie Princess'. Both 'Carefree Beauty' and

'Prairie Princess' have been utilized by Canadian hybridizers for many years because of the winter hardiness and high disease-resistance of these two particular cultivars. Without a doubt, the importance of the National Study to the future of rose horticulture on a national and international level is priceless!

You Can Be Part of this Research Project

In 2004, the EarthKind™ Rose Brigade was formed as a result of the overwhelming public response to the research program. The Brigade provides the gardening public, whether they are homeowners, nurserymen or curators of botanic/public gardens, a vehicle to meaningfully participate in this monumental effort. Being a Brigade member involves no dues, no registration fees and no attendance at meetings.

Brigade members are simply asked to grow roses pre-identified by Texas A&M as possible candidates for study under the EarthKind™ program. Members may grow as many or as few bushes as they wish. Brigade members make three simple commitments:

- to grow the selected cultivar(s) for three years;
- to *never* spray the EarthKind™ candidates with any chemical or organic insecticides/fungicides; and
- to report their observations annually to Dr. Steve George.

These field trials provide valuable insight and validation to the research program, enabling the university and the Houston Rose Society to expand the program to a national level. Through the Brigade, rose societies, master gardener groups and botanic gardens are sponsoring display gardens devoted to EarthKind™ Roses within their own communities. This effort not only provides beautiful gardens showcasing roses requiring almost no care, it also provides valuable field trials, necessary for any scientific research study. Individuals and/or groups interested in participating in the EarthKind™ Rose Brigade should contact the author, Gaye Hammond, gayeh@lpm-triallaw.com

EarthKind™ Roses Benefit Local Rose Societies

Like many reading this article, I am a rose exhibitor. To my fellow exhibitors, on behalf of Texas A&M and the Houston Rose Society, please accept our deepest appreciation for your hard work and commitment to sharing the love of roses with others. You are vital to this effort. Without you and what you do, there would be no rose shows. There would be no blooms that attract the attention of complete strangers at rose events, providing an opportunity for us to invite them to join our societies and share our passion for roses. Without the fruits of your efforts we would not have huge, vibrant

blooms that are used to showcase our society functions. It is your enthusiasm that provides the motivation for others to join and participate in our societies.

Over the last five years we have seen a continual decline in rose show participation in Texas (and probably on a national level as well). The same holds true for memberships within our organizations, with only a few exceptions. The reality is that, just as our society exhibitor and membership numbers have declined, the number of people interested in growing EarthKind™ Roses is exploding. National public response to the EarthKind™ Program has been staggering. Since the introduction of EarthKind™ Roses to the public, every lecture, full-day symposium and Earth-Kind school has enjoyed capacity crowds. People who would not otherwise attend a rose lecture come to EarthKind™ presentations and leave convinced that these are truly roses that they can grow.

We have received reports that rose societies utilizing the EarthKind™ concept as a teaching tool and membership focus have seen increases in new members. These reports, coupled with our own experience, tell us that future rose society members are those people who simply want to grow easy-care roses. Because our hobby is infectious (one can never have enough roses) it is a simple step for these new members to become the exhibitors of tomorrow.

As we welcome this growing population into our midst, we must educate and encourage them to be future exhibitors. Rose society leaders are encouraged to incorporate a class in their local rose shows where new members can show their EarthKind™ Roses and have those roses which have been grown with no chemical treatments judged on a level playing field. Like growing roses, exhibiting the fruits of our labours is as rewarding as it is fun.

The EarthKind™ Rose Program is undoubtedly the largest, most aggressive horticultural research project ever undertaken on roses. Ultimately, its applications will benefit gardeners in every region. Like all large endeavours, the success of the EarthKind™ Program has largely been a team effort. Dr. Steve George and Texas A&M University conduct the research, oversee the field trials and coordinate the EarthKind™ Rose Brigade. The Houston Rose Society provides the financial resources to expand the existing research to identify additional cultivars deserving of the EarthKind™ designation, including national EarthKind™ Roses. Mark Chamblee, Chamblee's Rose Nursery, and Mike Shoup, Antique Rose Emporium, are our commercial partners, providing not only their horticultural expertise but also their commitment to making EarthKind™ Roses (and potential EarthKind™ candidates) available to the public. Steve Huddleston of the Fort Worth Botanic

Gardens assists with the coordination and creation of EarthKind™ displays in botanic and public gardens across the United States. Landry Lockett, Texas A&M, coordinates national participation by Master Gardeners in the research program.

On behalf of all of us involved in the EarthKind™ Program, welcome to the horticultural gardening system of the 21st century!!!

EarthKind™ Project in Victoria

By Patrick White

During the first week of August (2006) an EarthKind™ Rose project was started in Victoria, the first in Canada. The site is the Glendale Gardens, until very recently known as the Horticultural Centre of the Pacific. Under combined sponsorship of the Peninsular Rose Society (Victoria) and the Canadian Rose Society, three horticulture students are working on clearing a previously utilised site (a “draft garden”, no less!) to introduce rose cultivars under the protocol of the EarthKind™ movement. These three students (see photo) will follow through for the duration of the study (three years), a real bonus, allowing for continuity of care for the plants and for any adjustment of the methodology.

Since the site given us was anything but suitable for orthodox rose growing, we decided on soil improvement before any planting. After clearing the ground, we will be introducing a mixture of well-composted manure and compost, thanks to the same supplier as for Butchart Gardens. I will try to be a mentor for these three charming young ladies for the duration of the study. We are all very enthused by the stated objective—NO-MAINTANCE ROSES! We are at present seeking out sources in the area of the roses recommended. If successful, the results are obvious: a renaissance of interest in the cultivation of roses, the purpose of any rose society anywhere.



Three of Patrick's Helpers Hard at Work Creating the New Garden



Overall view of the Garden
(Photos: Kirsten Musial)

RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

*Dr. David H. S. Richardson, Dean of Science,
Saint Mary's University
923 Robie Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3*

This compendium summarizes papers published in research journals throughout the world. If you wish to consult the full paper and cannot find a copy at your local university, write to Dr. David H. S. Richardson enclosing one dollar per page to cover the cost of photocopying and postage.

Ayci, F., Aydinli, M., Bozdemir, Ö. A., and Tutaş, M. (2005). Gas chromatographic investigation of rose concrete, absolute and solid residue. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*. **20**: 481-486.

Rose oil is obtained after treating fresh flowers with hot water and removing the floating oil. Rose concrete is produced by treating fresh flowers with organic solvents, which are then removed to leave a pinkish semi-solid. Rose oil and concrete are used in the perfumery industry but the latter cannot be used directly so it is converted to rose absolute, a product soluble in alcohol. Analysis of the rose absolute showed it consisted of about 70% β -phenylethyl alcohol as well as lesser amounts of citronellol, geraniol, methyl eugenol, eugenol, and farnesol – with a range of other minor components.

Baille, A., Kittas, C., and Katsoulas, N. (2001). Influence of whitening on greenhouse microclimate and crop energy partitioning. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*. **107**: 293-306.

The traditional method for reducing excessive heat gain in greenhouses during the summer is to paint the glass white, but most studies have only examined the effects of using moveable screens. This study revealed that whitening the glass was not only inexpensive, but had positive effects on the microclimate and the crop. Once applied, the roses quickly recovered from heat stress and adjusted their physiology to make the most of the changed light quality.

Bredmose, N., Kristiansen, K., Nørbæk, R., Christensen, L. P., and Hansen-Møller, J. (2005). Changes in Concentrations of Cytokinins (CKs) in Root and Axillary Bud Tissue of Miniature Rose Suggest that Local CK Biosynthesis and Zeatin-Type CKs Play Important Roles in Axillary Bud Growth. *Journal of Plant Growth Regulation*. **24**: 238-250.

Auxins are plant hormones that are produced by apical buds which suppress the onset of axillary (side) bud growth. Cytokinins are a second group of hormones that promote axillary bud growth when the apical bud forms a flower or is removed by pruning. Studies on cuttings from the miniature rose cv 'Heidi' suggest that the level of cytokinins within the cutting tissue play a key role in the growth of the axillary buds, but that the buds themselves are also able to synthesize this hormone.

Caissard, J. C., Bergougnoux, V., Martin, M., Mauriat, M., and Baudino, S. (2006). Chemical and Histochemical analysis of 'Quatre Saisons Blanc Mousseux', a Moss Rose of the *Rosa x damascena* Group. *Annals of Botany*. **97**: 231-238.

The stalk, hips and sepals of moss roses are covered by green or brownish mossy outgrowths that release pine-scented volatile organic compounds such as pinene, myrcene, and monoterpenes. These compounds are also released in small amounts by the leaves and are quite different from the fragrance coming from the flowers. The volatile compounds released by the petals include benzenoids, geraniol, and fatty acid derivatives.

Colomer, R. P. G. , Gonzalez-Real, M. M., and Baille, A. (2006). Dry matter production and partitioning in rose (*Rosa hybrida*) flower shoots. *Scientia Horticulturae*. **107**: 284-291.

The growth of greenhouse roses in Mediterranean climates was studied in Spain. Once a flower bud appears, the distribution of dry matter drastically changes. Leaf growth decreases dramatically and then stem growth is affected as the flower bud grows exponentially until ready for cutting. Shoot dry matter is near its maximum at the time when the flower is harvested.

Dafny-Yelin, M., Guterman, I., Menda, N., Ovadis, M., Shalit, M., Pichersky, E., Zamir, D., Lewinsohn, E., Adam, Z., Weiss, D., and Vainstein, A. (2005). Flower proteome: changes in protein spectrum during the advanced stages of rose petal development. *Planta*. **222**: 37-46.

Maps of proteins were constructed for rose petals derived from flowers at the bud, opening, and fully open stages. The maps revealed changes in the various proteins and suggested that numerous metabolic pathways are activated and de-activated as rose flowers open. A large number of stress-related proteins were identified in developing rose flowers which help to protect them from both internal and external trauma.

Ergünes, G. and Tarhan, S. (2005). Colour Change of Chemically Pre-treated Rosehips During Greenhouse and Open Sun Drying. *Asian Journal of Chemistry*. **17**: 1736-1746.

Rosehips are dried commercially for use in herbal teas, dietary supplements, and food colouring. Hips, dried at high temperatures, retain their colour better - but can lead to a loss of nutrients and vitamin C. Rosehips can be pre-treated to optimize particular characteristics. This study indicated that to produce vivid-coloured hips, it is best to dip them in 2% ethyl oleate and then sun-dry at 20°C. To maintain the colour and nutrients close to that of when the hips are collected, it is best to dry the hips quickly at about 50°C in a greenhouse dryer after dipping them in a solution consisting of 2% ethyl oleate, 2% sodium hydroxide, and 4% potassium carbonate.

Gardes, L., Heizmann, P., and Joyaux, F. (2005). Molecular Typing and History of the Provins Roses Horticultural Group. *European Journal of Horticultural Science*. **70**: 162-172.

A large collection (281) of Gallica cultivars were studied using molecular biology. Two gene flow patterns were identified. One resulting from the crossing of early Gallica varieties with existing garden roses, e.g. by Vibert. The other which comprises a smaller number of the known Gallica varieties resulted from crosses between Gallica roses and *Rosa chinensis*. The latter was created by breeders, such as Parmentier and Laffay, who made strict and careful crosses between Gallica and China roses.

Helfer, S. (2005). Overview of the rust fungi (Uredinales) occurring on Rosaceae in Europe. *Nova Hedwigia*. **81**: 325-370.

Five different species of rust occurs on various species of wild roses in Europe. The most frequently encountered rusts are *Phragmidium mucronatum* and *P. tuberculatum* followed by *P. fusiforme* and *P. Rosae-pimpinellifoliae*, with *P. Kamtschatkae* being found only on *Rosa acicularis* which is also attacked by the second and third mentioned rust species.

Hendriks, L., Spinarova, S., and Bormann, M. (2005). Acoustic emission profiles of cut roses as a prognosis component for vase life. Proceedings of the VIIIth International Symposium on Postharvest Physiology of Ornamentals. *Acta Horticulturae* **669**: 35-41.

Acoustic devices have been developed that detect the formation of air

bubbles (cavitation) within cut rose stems. As the flower ages, four signal patterns are exhibited: ⁽¹⁾ immediately after harvest there are very few acoustic signals and this can extend for up to three days in varieties with a long vase life, ⁽²⁾ an increase in signals with pronounced day/night rhythm with more during the day, ⁽³⁾ decreasing signals during the day but the increasing signals at night as the first symptoms of wilting or bent neck develop, and ⁽⁴⁾ there is a strong increase in acoustic events in the basal part of the cut stem as the water conducting tissues fracture and full wilting occurs. These acoustic devices are not yet reliable enough to provide prognosis for wilting and hence a commercial test for flower quality.

Jabbarzadeh, Z. and Khosh-Khui, M. (2005). Factors affecting tissue culture of Damask rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.). *Scientia Horticulturae*. **105**: 475-482.

Damask roses are the main source of rose oil and concrete. They are commonly propagated by cuttings and budding - which is a slow process. These roses can be micro-propagated if sterilized explants (2 cm long pieces of stem with a bud) are placed on MS media containing 3 mg/l BA and 0.1 mg/l IBA. Shootlets develop and can then be rooted by placing on media containing 2.5 mg/l 2,4-D for two weeks and then onto fresh media without any of the above mentioned plant hormones. Once rootlets have been formed, the plantlets can be transferred to a peat/sand mix and then moved after three weeks to the greenhouse.

Joichi, A., Yomogida, K., Awano, K., and Ueda, Y. (2005). Volatile components of tea-scented modern roses and ancient Chinese roses. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*. **20**: 152-157.

The typical tea-scented cultivars 'Lady Hillingdon', 'Diorama' and 'Grand Mogul' were studied. The scent of the first cultivar contained seventy-two components, but the ones that were unique to these tea roses were 1,3-dimethoxy-5-methylbenzene (DMMB) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB). A new genealogy of tea roses centred around ancient Chinese roses is proposed following scent analysis of these old roses.

Joly, S., Starr, J., Lewis, W., and Bruneau, A. (2006). Polyploid and Hybrid Evolution in Roses East of the Rocky Mountains. *American Journal of Botany*. **93**: 412-425.

There are some twenty species of wild roses in North America, but the relationships are difficult to discern. This is because hybridiza-

tion and polyploidy (evolving to have three or four sets of chromosomes) have both played a part in the evolution of the wild species. In eastern North America, there are two groups of diploid wild roses (two sets of chromosomes, one from each parent). These are the *R. blanda*-*R. woodsii* group and the *R. foliosa*-*R. nitida*-*R. palustris* group. *Rosa arkansana* is a polyploidy species derived from the first group while *R. virginiana* is another polyploidy derived from the second group. In contrast, *R. carolina* is a hybrid between the two diploid rose groups

Kamińska, M., Podwyszyńska, M., and Śliwa, H. (2005). Phytoplasma Detection In Rose Shoots Propagated In Vitro. *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae*. **74**: 181-186.

Virus-like diseases of roses cause symptoms that vary from foliage malformation to severe bud proliferation. Phytoplasmas are thought to be the cause and the molecular biology technique PCR can be used to detect them. This study showed that phytoplasmas could be identified in micro-propagated plantlets derived from parent plants showing disease symptoms. However, if the plantlets were maintained on media that did not induce rapid growth, the phytoplasmas could no longer be detected. This suggests phytoplasmas may degenerate in older micro-propagated tissues and form the basis of an eradication protocol.

Katsoulas, N., Kittas, C., Dimokas, G., and Lykas, C. (2006). Effect of Irrigation Frequency on Rose Flower Production and Quality. *Biosystems Engineering*. **93**: 237-244.

Optimum irrigation scheduling is especially important for rose crops grown on rock-wool because flowers are regularly harvested which changes the area of transpiring leaves. A study of two irrigation regimes showed that, in Greece, a higher irrigation frequency increased the number of harvested cut flowers by 30%, even though the total amount of water applied to the crop was equal for both regimes.

Kucharska, D., Gruchala, A., and Orlikowska, T. (2006). *In vitro* propagation of four rose root stocks. *Propagation and Ornamental Plants*. **6**: 44-50.

Budding roses onto rootstocks suitable for particular climates can yield large plants with resistance to soil pathogens and tolerance to drought or other stress. Micro-propagation of selected rootstock clones would seem an attractive option but they are rather difficult

to multiply in this way. Experiments on *R. canina*, *R. indica*, *R. manetti*, and *R. multiflora* yielded protocols for the effective micro-propagation and rooting of these four rose rootstocks. The plantlets were then transferred to peat/perlite and successfully acclimatized to greenhouse conditions within four weeks.

Laird, G., John, P., and Pearson, S. (2006). Rose vase life: cultivar and contamination source as critical factors. *Acta Horticulturae* (ISHS). **687**: 85-90.

The vase life of cut roses can vary from about ten days for cv 'Snowy Jewel' to twenty days for cv 'Royal Prophyta'. Short and long vase-life cultivars were placed in water which was either sterilized or had bacteria added (either to the water or dried onto the vase surface). While the presence of bacteria significantly reduced vase life, there were still variations between cultivars when placed in sterile water in sterilized containers. Contaminated cutting implementations had less impact than contaminated water or containers. Clean vases and clean water should be the focus for maximizing vase life.

Leonard, R. T., Neil T. A., and Hoyer, (2005). Response of potted rose varieties to short-term ethylene exposure. Proceedings of the VIIIth International Symposium on Postharvest Physiology of Ornamentals. *Acta Horticulturae* **669**: 373-380.

Exposure of potted miniature roses to ethylene for as little as one day during transport, storage, or retail displays can lead to leaf yellowing, flower drop or fading. Varieties with shorter lasting flowers were more sensitive to ethylene exposure while resistant varieties included 'Charming', 'Fiesta', and 'Lady'.

Leus, L., Dewitte, A., Van Huylbroeck, J., Vanhoutte, N., Van bockstaele, E., and Höfte, M. (2006). *Podosphaera pannosa* (syn. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*) on *Rosa* and *Prunus* spp.: Characterization of Pathotypes by Differential Plant Reactions and ITS Sequences. *Journal of Phytopathology*. **154**: 23-28.

The fungus that causes powdery mildew of roses can also attach to peach, cherry, and almond trees. Twenty-four isolates of the fungus were collected from rose and cherry, in Europe and Israel, and studied using molecular biology. The isolates were then separated into three groups. The first group (eighteen isolates) was highly virulent to roses, but weakly or non virulent to the cherry. A second group (four isolates) was highly virulent to both rose and cherry and a

third group (two isolates) attacked cherry, but was unable to infect roses. Thus, there are different strains of mildew with varying host specificity.

Neil, T. A. and Leonard R. T. (2005). The effect of storage temperatures on Columbian growth cut rose varieties. Proceedings of the VIIIth International Symposium on Postharvest Physiology of Ornamentals. *Acta Horticulturae* **669**: 337-342.

Roses are shipped by air, dry in boxes, from farms in Central and South America to Miami and thence to other parts of the United States to arrive twenty-four to forty-eight hours after harvest. It is difficult to maintain proper conditions for the flowers. This study showed that vase life decreased and in some varieties flowers did not open properly if transport storage temperatures increased from 2° C to 10° C. The varieties that were most tolerant of stressful conditions were 'Charlotte', 'Orlando', and 'Saturn'.

Noordam, J. C., Hemming, J., van Heerde, C., Goldbach, F., van Soest, R., and Wekking, E. (2006). Automated Rose Cutting in Greenhouses with 3D Vision and Robotics: Analysis of 3D Vision Techniques for Stem Detection. *Acta Horticulturae* (ISHS). **691**: 885-892.

The difficulty of finding people willing to cut rose flowers is a threat to the industry in the Netherlands. Of the various systems tried, the robot harvester that incorporated stereo imaging and reverse volumetric intersection seemed to have the greatest promise. The problem is that any machine has to compensate for overlapping leaves and to trace the stem down to locate the correct cutting position.

Nowak, R. (2005). Fatty Acids Composition In Fruits Of Wild Rose Species. *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae*. **74**: 229-235.

The hips of wild roses from Poland contained from 6 to 12% fatty acids. Seventeen components were identified and 70 to 80% consisted of unsaturated fatty acids. The hips of *R. dumalis*, *R. rubiginosa* and *R. rugosa* contained the highest content of unsaturated acids. Oil from these roses contain a high proportion of linoleic and linolenic acid which makes the oil especially suitable for medicinal and nutritional applications aimed at reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Nyom, H. and Rumpunen, K. eds. (2005). Proceedings of the First International Rose Hip Conference, Gümüşhane, Turkey. *Acta Horticulturae* (ISHS). **690**. ISBN 9066057386.

This book contains forty-seven research papers which document the current use of roses and rose hips in countries as far apart as Turkey, Sweden, and Chile. Topics covered included their use as antioxidants as well as in ice cream and yogurt. Other articles focus on growing hip-producing wild roses as well as their insect and fungal diseases. The book can be purchased both in print and in CD format.

Ohkawa, K., Ohno, H., Kim, H., Tamagawa, A., and Suh, J. (2005). Mechanism of Reduction of Cut Rose Flower Longevity as Affected by Brittle Leaf Formation. Proceedings of VIIIth International Symposium on Postharvest Physiology of Ornamentals. *Acta Horticulturae*. **669**: 199-206.

'Asami Red' is one of the most popular, cut-flower rose varieties in Japan, but about 20% of the flowers in winter-grown roses have a short vase life. This is because the cultivar is susceptible to brittle leaf. The leaves of some of the cut-flowers are unable to close their stomata and so continue to lose water so that the leaves become brittle and the flower wilts. Pre-treatment after harvest, but before shipping, for eight hours with 100 ppm of RNA+AG-tris improved subsequent vase life.

Pinior, A., Grunewaldt-Stöcker, G., von Alten, H., and Strasser, R. J. (2005). Mycorrhizal impact on drought stress tolerance of rose plants probed by chlorophyll *a* fluorescence, proline content and visual scoring. *Mycorrhiza*. **15**: 596-605.

Micropropagated plants of the rambler 'New Dawn' were inoculated with the symbiotic arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus *Glomus intraradices* and then subjected to drought conditions. Infection of the rose root system by this fungus increased the plants performance, especially under moderate drought for prolonged periods.

Scariot, V., Akkarak, A., and Botta, R. (2006). Characterization and Genetic Relationships of the Wild Species and Old Garden Roses Based on Microsatellite Analysis. *Journal of the American Society of Horticultural Science*. **131**: 66-73.

Using molecular biology techniques, involving six microsatellite markers, sixty-five year old garden roses were characterized. Seven

clusters of roses were distinguished which generally agreed with placements based on botanical or horticultural lineage. Some, like 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' fell closer to the Teas rather than the Bourbon group. The Portland Roses ended up either close to the Gallicas or with a variety of other groups reflecting their broad genetic base. Finally, 'Exposition de Brie', classified as a Floribunda or Hybrid Perpetual clustered with 'Louise Odier', a Bourbon rose. Thus, analysis of rose DNA can help us understand more about the genetic background of roses.

van der Sar, D. M. and de Visser, P. H. B. (2005). Nutrient Uptake of Cut Roses Grown on Substrate. Proceedings of the International Conference on Greensystems. *Acta Horticulturae*. **691**: 357-364.

Environmental concerns and cost have encouraged the recycling of nutrient solutions used for rose crops grown on rock wool. After six years of study, it is recommended that 100% recycling can be achieved and that systems should be based on constant monitoring of nutrient compensation and adding - in appropriate amounts - just those nutrients which are taken up by the rose crop. The approach is best because nutrient uptake can vary widely as a result of blocked sprinklers, heat stress, disease, pruning, or harvesting, etc.

Vinokur, Y., Rodov, V., Reznick, N., Goldman, G., Horev, B., Umel, N., and Friedman, H. (2006). Rose Petal Tea as an Antioxidant-rich beverage: Cultivar Effects. *Journal of Food Science*. **71**: S42-S47.

The antioxidant activity of rose petal tea was at least as high as green tea, but because rose petals do not contain caffeine, they can be used to make a safe antioxidant beverage for those with high blood pressure. Tea made from the dried petals of *Rosa damascena* had a slightly sweet taste whereas that from cultivars like 'San Francisco' had a bland taste. Petals of the latter could be added to teas and herbal teas to increase the antioxidant activity of the beverage without affecting their flavour.

Wrońska-Pilarek, D. and Boratyńska, K. (2005). Pollen morphology of *Rosa gallica* L (Rosaceae) from Southern Poland. *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae*. **74**: 297-304.

Pollen grains released by rose species have been separated into seven different types depending on size, shape, and surface charac-

ter. *Rosa gallica* reaches its northern limit in Poland and is considered vulnerable to extirpation there. Some elegant scanning electron micrographs illustrate the diagnostic features of pollen from this rose species. They reveal differences between pollen from *Rosa gallica* collected in Silesia and that released by plants growing in southern Poland. This could reflect plant survival at different refugia during the Pleistocene ice age.

Yan, Z. F., Dolstra, O., Hendriks, T., Prins, T. W., Stam, P., and Visser, P. B. (2005). Vigour evaluation for genetics and breeding in rose. *Euphytica*. **145**: 339-347.

Breeders need to understand the inheritance of vigour, particularly for cut flower and pot varieties, which are required to thrive under low light conditions. To test vigour, rooted cuttings with one 5cm long shoot were placed in a growth room. After forming a flower head, the shoot was cut back to one bud and left until a second 5cm long shoot developed. Total shoot weight and total leaf area provided the best indicator for selecting genotypes with the potential for vigorous growth under suboptimal conditions.

Zhenjiang, M., Gandelin, M.-H., and Baozong, Y. (2005). An OOPR-based rose variety recognition system. *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*. **19**: 79-101.

An increasing number of countries are signing the International Agreement for the Protection of Plant Varieties. Forty-six features are used to examine rose varieties before a new plant variety breeders' certificate is issued. However, at present, examination is done subjectively by a rose expert. This study examined the feasibility of developing an automatic computer-assisted examination and recognition scheme because there are thousands of rose varieties and hundreds of new ones are introduced each year worldwide. The paper presents the mathematical methods necessary to define features such as the size, shape, and colour of the flower, petals, and leaves etc; and then uses an object oriented pattern recognition approach to analyze the data. The OOPR system uses all the different features rationally to recognize and identify a new rose variety.

Zlesak, D. C. (2005). The Effects of Short-term Drying on Seed Germination in *Rosa*. *HortScience*. **40**: 1931-1932.

Drying blackberry seeds for as little as twelve hours can reduce germination. In some rose-breeding programs, seeds are extracted from the

ripe hips and stored dry for up to one month until the seeds from all the hips have been harvested. The seeds are then stratified. In this study, some rose seeds were dried for four days while others were kept moist in damp paper towel. All were stratified for twelve weeks. Drying for this short time reduced germination in *R. rubiginosa* and *R. rugosa*, but had no effect on seed germination of *R. setigera* or the two cultivars 'BUCbi' or 'George Vancouver'. Keeping seeds continuously moist after removal from hips to stratification may be advisable if optimal and rapid germination is desired.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

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Herein are the reports from the 2005 season submitted to The Clearing House for publication in the 2006 edition of the Canadian Rose Society's Annual. I have received from 14 contributors 117 reports. To all who have sent reports, your reports are greatly appreciated. It is your observations and reports of how the newer varieties look and perform in your gardens across the country that make up The Clearing House and provide this valuable information to other rose gardeners interested in adding new roses to their gardens.

I would like to thank Judith Roback and Anne Graber for proofreading The Clearing House; both do an outstanding job of correcting my errors, but those that remain or any omissions are my responsibility. I would also like to thank Anne for checking varietal information, and for providing information about the Laver introductions.

This year some sixty varieties, introduced in 1998, will reach the end of their Clearing House tenure. Most will disappear in a short time, but some will remain popular or contribute their genes to future introductions. Of note are: 'Buffy Sainte-Marie', an HT hybridized by Canadian George Mander; an exhibition HT 'Moonstone'; 'Hope for Humanity' and 'Morden Snow Beauty', both Parkland Series roses; and 'Marie-Victorin', an Explorer rose. A number of miniature roses introduced by Canadian hybridizer Keith Laver are also ending their term. Laver's first roses reported on in The Clearing House were 'Baby Face' and 'Blueblood' in 1983, followed by 'Ice Princess', 'Mountie' and 'Gold Mine' in 1984 ('Gold Mine' was the rose of the 1985 World Federation Of Roses Convention held in Toronto). Perhaps his most popular rose is 'June Laver'(1988). It is widely grown and has often been used by others in their breeding programmes.

As always, I encourage readers to submit comments on the newer varieties of roses that you have grown in the 2006 season. Even one report is an important addition to The Clearing House. Report forms have been included with the 2006 Annual or can be obtained from the addresses above. All roses introduced in or after 1999 are eligible, but if you are uncertain about the date, send it along and I will make a determination. Readers are particularly interested in how a variety grows in your garden. Does it repeat

quickly? What colour is it in your garden? Is it a good garden or an exhibition variety? Is it disease-resistant (an increasing consideration)? Will you get rid of it, keep it, get more?

Report forms can be sent to the Editor at the addresses above. Although not a firm deadline, I would appreciate receiving your 2006 reports before Jan. 1, 2007.

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Please Note: The full name and address, and zone, of each contributor is listed under **CONTRIBUTORS**. Surnames only are used in individual reports.

PROVINCE/COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTORS	
	2005/06	2004/05
Alberta	0	1
British Columbia	3	6
Manitoba	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1
Ontario	6	9
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0	2
Saskatchewan	1	0
Japan	1	1
USA	2	0
Total Contributors	14	20
Total Reports	117	128

HARDINESS ZONES

The Hardiness Zone which occurs after each contributor's name and address is an attempt to utilize the *2000 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* produced by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service scientists. The 2000 map updates the *1967 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* and utilizes nine major zones – the harshest is Zone 0, and the mildest is Zone 8. Subzones (e.g. 5a, 5b) are used as in the past (Interactive versions of both maps can be found at: <http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/nsdb/climate/hardiness/intro.html>). This year I have included the 1967 Zones numbers and they appear in brackets after the 2000 Zones; if the Zone numbers are the same only one is included.

Readers of The Clearing House should be aware that the concept of “hardy/hardiness”, especially when referring to roses, is not rigorously defined. If a contributor suggests a rose is ‘hardy’ it means only that it has survived in his or her garden with whatever form of winter protection was used. Using the Canadian Hardiness Zones allows the reader to compare the winter conditions in contributors’ gardens to the reader’s own garden.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

centimetre(s) - cm
date of introduction - int
feet - '
Floribunda - F
Grandiflora - Gr
Ground cover - (Gc)
Hybrid Tea - HT
inches - "
Kordesii Shrub - K
Large Flowered Climber - LCI
metre(s) - m
Miniature - Min
Mini-Flora - MinFl
no date - nd
plant(s) - pl(s)
Shrub rose - S
year(s) - yr(s)

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ADR	Anerkannte Deutsche Rose
ARC	American Rose Centre
AoE	Award of Excellence (Miniatures)
FA	Fragrance Award
GM	Gold Medal
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society
ROTY	Rose of the Year

NOTE: Awards won by a particular rose are shown in the brief general description following the name of the variety.

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Because the Canadian Rose Society and American Rose Society colour classifications are now almost identical, abbreviations below are used throughout. Any variations are given in the text.

White or near White	W
Light Yellow	LY
Medium Yellow	MY
Deep Yellow	DY

Yellow Blend	YB
Apricot & Apricot Blend	AB
Light Pink	LP
Medium Pink	MP
Deep Pink	DP
Pink Blend	PB
Orange & Orange Blend	OB
Orange Pink	OP
Orange Red	OR
Medium Red	MR
Dark Red	DR
Red Blend	RB
Mauve or Mauve Blend	M
Russet	R

STANDARD DESCRIPTION

The standard description of each variety was constructed using information from Modern Roses 11 and from 'Rose Registrations' in *American Rose* both published by the American Rose Society in its capacity as International Registration Authority for Roses, and from the Combined Rose List 2006 (Edited by B. R. Dobson and Peter Schneider), and is given following the name of each variety: hybridizer; date of ARS registration; date of introduction; parentage (if available); official Colour Classification; a brief colour description as shown in 'Rose Registrations', Modern Roses 11, Combined Rose List 2006, Botanica's Roses, a rose catalogue, or other source; petal count; fragrance; awards. The Editor has relied almost exclusively on the Combined Rose List 2006 to determine the 'date of introduction'.

NOTE: The comment 'No reports' indicates the variety was reported on in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. For The Clearing House, a rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, **from the date of introduction**, then I state 'Last year for reporting this rose'.

HYBRID TEAS

ADRIANA, HT (Fryer '00). AB, creamy caramel. Brooks (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Yellow, lovely high-centred blooms; exhibition form with good substance; blooms as singles on long stems. Upright growth habit with shiny green foliage. Some black spot. Bloomed only in June and October – didn't like the heat.

BARBRA STREISAND, HT (Carruth '99) [(Blue Nile X (Ivory Tower X Angel Face)) X New Zealand]. M, lavender, 26-40 petals,

intense fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 4 yrs 2' ON): Lavender with darker edges; exhibition form, 25 petals, good substance and form. Very long-lasting when cut – holds for seven days. Great scent. Upright growth habit. Shiny, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy so far. I still want more, but can't get it right now. I love the scent. Made it through the winter well with protection. No black spot until late August (organic practises).

BILLY GRAHAM, HT (Zary '98) [Honor X Color Magic]. LP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUSHING BEAUTY, HT (Dykstra '00 int '03). W. No reports.

BROOKS' RED, HT (Brooks '00). MR. No reports.

BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE, HT (Mander '96 int '98 CAN) [June Laver X Rubies 'n' Pearls]. OP (OB), hot glowing pink, yellow stamens, semi-double, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 3 yrs med BC): OP/OB, after three days shows fine lines or stripes, semi-double, good substance. Nice small to medium-sized bush. Good foliage. Very little black spot or rust. Hardiness is good. It's a beautiful rose – colours are hard to describe; they seem to glow. So far a very good shrub. All my roses this year have rust and Vancouver Society members report the same. Must have been the weather. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CAJUN MOON, HT (Carruth '02 int '01) [Crystalline X Lynn Anderson]. W (PB), flowers white edged pink on upper petal surface, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 4' IL): White with a pink edge. Exhibitors refer to it as an "improved 'Moonstone'". Has very good substance. Over-fertilizing can produce confused centres. Has a very good growth habit and attractive foliage. Watch for black spot. Hardiness is good. Performs well in pots or in the ground. A must have for the diehard exhibitors – long stems, well-balanced foliage, and well-defined blooms. Easy to grow.

CAJUN SUNRISE, HT (Edwards '00 int '01). PB. No reports.

CALGARY, HT (Twomey '97 int '98). DR, 45-50 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHESHIRE, HT (Fryer '99 int '01). MY, (AB), golden honey yellow, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

CHRISTINE'S DREAM, HT (Bridges '02) [King of Hearts X Thriller]. RB, medium red upper, pink/white reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

COMMONWEALTH GLORY, HT (Harkness '98). AB, ivory blush, 60+ petals, strong anise fragrance. Hawes (1 pl 2 yrs 0.9m SK): Ivory blush, rich cream blended with light apricot; one to a stem; good fragrance. Strong stems with dark, glossy foliage. No

disease problems. Hardy with a deep covering of peat. This keeper has large, fragrant blooms one to each strong stem. Attractive foliage. Repeats well and the blooms are tolerant of rain and heat. Survived a prairie winter that was not the worst for roses. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES (THE WORK CONTINUES), HT (Zary '98) [Anne Morrow Lindbergh X Sheer Elegance]. PB, luminous pink/creamy ivory blend, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DREAM ORANGE, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) [Cherish X (Evening Star X Trumpeter)]. OR (OB), 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

DREAM RED, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) [Esmeralda X Fireburst]. MR, slight fragrance. No reports.

DREAM YELLOW, HT (Twomey '99 int '03) [(Sonia X Prominent) X Whisky Mac]. MY, 17-25 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

ENDURING LOVE, HT (FL) (Pallek '98). YB. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLORENCE MAYER, HT (Singer '98) [Great Scott X Headliner]. W (PB), white and pink blend/reverse white, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FULL SAIL (LAND OF THE LONG WHITE CLOUD) (LONG WHITE CLOUD), HT (McGredy '98 int '99, 'New Zealand' Sport). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

GEMINI, HT (Zary '99 int '00) [Anne Morrow Lindbergh X New Year]. PB, cream blushing coral pink, 25-30 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Clausen (5 pls 6 yrs 4.5' IL): Pink blend, if you have a good bloom it will likely win the show, average substance. Nicely shaped bushes with a very good growth habit. Medium-green foliage. Needs spraying. For a light coloured rose it has stayed winter-hardy in my garden Our winters in Northern Illinois can dip to 20-30 degrees F below. Healthy roses will usually survive winter. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Deeper colouring than 'Secret', nice form, could bloom more. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Pink with a slight coral tint, 25-30 petals, a good size, exhibition form with good substance, show quality. Nice scent. Picture perfect. A tall, full growth habit. Big, medium-green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with cover. Disease-free because of lack of rain, then it got black spot in August. A lovely rose – will get more. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): White centre with slightly orange-pink edges, very pretty, exhibition form, good substance, one bloom per stem, some scent. A vigorous, upright growth habit. Dark green foliage. Some black spot. It lives up to its reputation and seems to get pret-

tier with every new bloom.

GOLDEN FAIRY TALE (STERNTALER), HT (Kordes '05) MY Graber (1 pl ½ yr 4' ON) very vigorous plant. Blooms, 5-7 in a cluster, opens yellow, then develops a pink edge. Kordes' disease free answer to the Austin roses and. Reblooms quickly. Each bloom is fragrant and lasts 10 days or more. No disease on matt mid-green foliage. I like this one so far.

GOLDEN OLDIE (GOLDEN OLDIES), HT (Fryer '01). DY, golden apricot, some fragrance. No reports.

GOOD LIFE (GOOD LIVE), HT (Cocker '01). OB. Hawes (1 pl 1 yr 1.3m SK): Copper-salmon, moderate to large sized blooms, strong fragrance. Tall strong canes with dark green foliage. Serious mildew. The strongest growth of all the HT bushes this year. This rose has a pleasant, striking colour and other positives, but if the mildew problem repeats next year I will discard it. Yet to be tested by a prairie winter.

HALLÉ, HT (Fryer '02). OB, Glasgow GM 2003. No reports.

HOT PRINCESS, HT (Tantau '00). DP. Clausen (4 pls 4 yrs 5' IL): Fuchsia-pink, excellent form with very good substance. Profuse bloomer of high-centred, well-shaped blooms. Will grow tall. Excellent dark green foliage. Very disease-tolerant. Great hardiness. Whether you are a gardener or exhibitor, this cultivar will give you satisfaction. I added two more maidens to my garden this fall. It's all visitors talk about.

INTREPID, HT (Perry '98). DR, 40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JEAN BAKER, HT (Edwards '98) [Crystalline X Classic Touch]. W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LIONS INTERNATIONAL, HT (Fryer '98). DY. Somerville (1 pl 7 yrs 3' ON): Light yellow, exhibition form, solid substance, on the small side, not enough flowers. Tall, lean growth habit. Dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy. Hard to get it to the show – always early or too late. Not a good repeater, but the bright yellow colour is nice. Petals drop cleanly. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOVE AND PEACE (PULLMAN ORIENT EXPRESS), HT (Lim/Twoomey, '01 int '02) [Seedling X Peace]. YB, yellow blend with pink edge, 40 petals, sweet fruity fragrance, AARS 2002. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 2' IL): Yellow blend, average form. My plant has been a very sparse bloomer. I do like the colour combination. Small growth habit. Attractive foliage. If I tried another plant, perhaps I would have a better representative. I have heard many good reports of this one. Somerville (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' ON): Large like

'Peace', only a much darker yellow; is a virulent pink which turns to red – really nice. Exhibition form. Strong substance. Tall, full growth habit with large, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with cover. Great rose. Good repeater. Black spots in August (organic). Great show in the garden and on the Show table – will get more.

MARILYN MONROE, HT (Carruth '02) [Sunset Celebration X Saint Patrick]. AB, soft apricot washed green on upper surface, same reverse, no fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs med. BC): AB, looks more beige or very light apricot. Well-formed large blooms with very good substance. Good growth habit and foliage. Very little black spot. Very good hardiness. Very good repeat and growth habit. Beautiful large flowers. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' ON): Pale apricot, exhibition form, good substance. Bought in the fall of '04 and it had a hard time getting started – one bloom. Short growth habit with dark green foliage. Very little black spot. I am waiting for this plant to take off – nursed it all through an early hot, dry, summer which was very hard on it. Only one bloom which was beautiful. Will keep.

MAVRIK (MAVERICK), HT (Eddie Edwards '00 int '99). Clausen (2 pls 3 yrs 4' IL): PB, sparse bloomer but quality, very good to excellent form, very good substance. Growth habit could be better. Attractive foliage. Needs spraying. Hardiness is very good. Long, sturdy stems

MELLOW YELLOW, HT (Carruth '00 int '01)[O Sole Mio X Midas Touch]. DY. No reports.

MEMORIAL DAY (HEAVEN SCENT, PARFUM de LIBERTÉ), HT (Carruth '02) [Blueberry Hill X New Zealand]. MP, flowers pink with an orchid wash on upper, same tones but slightly darker reverse, very full, 41+ petals, intense fragrance, AARS 2004. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' IL): Orchid-pink, wavy style petals, blooms well in hot weather. The form needs time to develop; has good substance. Growth starts slowly. Shiny green foliage. Free of disease. A fragrance that will knock your hat off – of course most mauve or mauve shades tend to be fragrant. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Orchid pink, medium, double blooms are rather flat with fair substance. Upright growth habit with sparse foliage. No disease. This rose was purchased last year and has not flourished at all. I will give it another year and will replace it if it doesn't produce more than a handful of blooms. Colour is also disappointing.

MOONSTONE (CADILLAC DeVILLE), HT (Carruth '98) [Crystalline X Lynn Anderson]. W (PB), white/pink edging, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Hawes (1 pl 1 yr .7m SK): Large, white edged with pink blooms that are slow to open; little fragrance. Compact bush. Deep green foliage. No disease problems. Despite

initially being pot grown it was very slow to develop and the first flush was poor with only one bloom. The second flush was as strong as other plants. The foliage is an attractive deep green and blooms are of exhibition quality. Yet to be tested by a prairie winter. Will withhold judgement on this one until next year. Somerville (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): White with a pale pink edge, lovely exhibition form, very double (30-40 petals), strong and solid substance, great on the Show table. A bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. Black spots. Seems hardy. Another great Carruth rose – holds form for a long time, good for the show and for cutting. Light fragrance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

NICOLE, HT (Kordes '98). RB. Semsch (1 pl 3 yrs BC): White petals edged with red; similar to 'Tabris'. Lovely blooms with very good form and substance. Bushy, upright growth habit. No diseases so far. Very good hardiness. A good garden rose – it deserves a spot in my garden. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OPENING NIGHT, HT (Zary '98) [Olympiad X Ingrid Bergman]. DR (MR), bright deep red, 25-28 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): Consistent blooms, but no fragrance – healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OUT OF AFRICA, HT (Kordes, nd, int '99?). OB (AB). No reports.

PERFECTLY RED (ROSE OF THE NATION) (TOPSY), HT (Zary '99) [Seedling X Love]. DR, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

POP WARNER, HT (Edwards '00 int '01) [Crystalline X Fantasy]. PB, pink and white, 26-40 petals, mild fragrance. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 3' IL): White edged with pink. White blooms tend to discolour but it can be a good show rose – lots of petals, very good form and good substance. Good growth habit. Attractive foliage. Hardiness is good. Eddie Edwards has been hybridizing some good roses. If you would like a white rose give it a try.

ROSE RHAPSODY (ROSE SACHET), HT (Zary '99 int '98) [Fragrant Cloud X Ingrid Bergman]. LP, (DP), 41-50 petals, intense citrus fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROSIE O'DONNELL (NEW ERA) (NINETY-NINER) (WIN-WIN), HT (Winchel '99 int '98). RB, velvety scarlet red with creamy yellow reverse, 30-35 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROUGE ROYALE (CARUSO) (ROUGE ROYAL), (ROYAL RED), HT (Meilland '02 Romantica Series) [(MEI)hirvin X MEI)uzeten) X MEI)capula]. RB (DR), raspberry red, 70-80 petals, intense fragrance. Samarin (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): This 'Romantica' rose from France has large, tightly-petalled, quartered, old-fashioned

blooms with very good substance. Upright, compact bush is disease-free. Hardiness is good. The large, quartered blooms rival those of the Austin roses and are outstanding in form, colour and fragrance which is lovely. An added bonus is the growth, which is compact and disease-free – I love it!

SCENT-SATION (SCENTSATION), HT (Fryer, '98). OB, gold and peach pink, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SÉDUCTION, HT (Meilland '99). MP. No reports.

STANDING OVATION, HT (Tucker '98) [Elizabeth Taylor X White Masterpiece]. RB, 41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUNDANCE (SUNDANCER), HT (Zary '05 int '04). YB, orange, double, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs tall BC): Deep, golden-orange-pink; classic form with very good substance; bloomed profusely all summer. The growth habit, foliage, disease resistance and hardiness are all excellent. A beautiful, tall, bushy plant. It's Oct. 18 and it has been raining heavily for days – but the bush is covered in buds and blooms.

TEMPIE LEE, HT (Whittington '99, 'Elizabeth Taylor' Sport). PB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

THANDI, HT (Taschener 'Mother's Value' Sport '00). DP, deep pink to light red. No reports.

THINKING OF YOU, HT (Fryer '01). MR, velvet crimson, strong fruity fragrance. No reports.

TRAVIATA (XAVIER) (XAVIERE), HT (Meilland '98) [(Porta Nigra X Paolo) X William Shakespeare]. DR, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ULTIMATE PINK, HT (Zary, '98 int '99) [Seedling X Fragrant Hour]. LP, 26-40 petals, slight sweet fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): A warmer summer brought more blooms. The first rose to bloom this year after April 1 removal from storage.

VANCOUVER, HT (Twomey '98). LP, 12-15 petals, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

VANILLA PERFUME, HT (Zary '99) [Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Seedling]. AB, light cream apricot/pink, reverse a light apricot, 26-46 petals, intense sweet spicy vanilla fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Very few blooms.

WESTMINSTER PINK, HT (Fryer '98). MP, shell pink, some fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WHISPER, HT (Dickson int '03) [Solitaire X Elina]. W, AARS 2003. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): White with a yellow tinge, 25-30 petals, not very large, HT exhibition form, good substance. Bushy plant. Small, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is

good. I like this rose. Second to 'Polarstern' and as plants are close together I can make a true judgement. No black spot until late August.

GRANDIFLORAS

CANDELABRA, Gr (Zary '99) [Tournament of Roses X Seedling]. OB, coral-orange, 20-25 petals, tea fragrance, AARS '99. No reports.

CRIMSON BOUQUET, Gr (Kordes '99, int '00) [Bad Fussing X Ingrid Bergman]. DR, 20-25 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Broks (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): Crimson red! Large, exhibition form, excellent substance, petals turn black on the edges before dropping even in hot weather, long-lasting on the bush. Upright growth habit with shiny green foliage. A little black spot. Hardiness is excellent. A lovely rose bush with striking, bright crimson flowers. A good repeat bloomer.

FAME!, Gr (Zary '98) [Tournament of Roses X Zorina]. DP, shocking pink, 26 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GLOWING PEACE (PHILIPPE NOIRET), Gr (Meilland '99 int '01) [Sun King X Roxane]. YB, yellow and orange blend, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. No reports.

FLORIBUNDAS

ANTIQUE ARTISTRY, F (Clements '00). AB, yellow/buff/apricot. No reports.

BETTY BOOP (CENTENARY OF FEDERATION), F (Carruth '99) [Playboy X Picasso]. RB, rosy/edged yellow at base, 6-12 petals, fruity fragrance, AARS '99. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): Yellow/orange picotee fading to white with deep pink edges, nice bright colour, semi-double, consistent blooms, always in bloom. Hawes (1 pl 1 yr 60 cm SK): Ivory yellow edged with red; single blooms in small clusters; long-lasting with a good repeat; very pleasant colour changes in blooms; slight to medium fragrance. A spreading bush with mid-green foliage. No disease problems detected. This rose is very appealing, especially because it has long-lasting, strikingly coloured blooms. The bush was in flower for long periods. Yet to be tested by a prairie winter. Subject to winter survival characteristics, a recommended rose.

BLUSHING BRIDE, F (Harkness '98). LP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BOB GREAVES, F (Fryer '98). OB. No reports. (Last year for

reporting this rose.)

BRIDAL SHOWER, F (Zary '98) [Seedling X Sunflare]. LP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Not particularly prolific during the summer, but September brought lots of blooms. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BRILLIANT PINK ICEBERG (BRIGHT PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '99) ['Pink Iceberg' sport]. PB, deep pink, reverse white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

COTILLION (PERFUME PERFECTION, SERENISSIMA), F (Zary '99 'int '00) [Seedling X Shocking Pink]. M, lavender, reverse pale lavender, 41 petals, intense sweet fragrance, Rome GM 1998, Australia GM and FA 2001. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Nice pink with lots of petals similar to the Austin roses.

EASY GOING, F (Harkness '99) ['Livin' Easy sport']. YB, deep gold-apricot, reverse same, 26-30 petals, fruity fragrance. No reports.

EUREKA, F (Kordes '03) [Bernstein-Rose X Sunflare]. YB, AARS 2003. No reports.

FABULOUS!, F (Zary '00 int '01) [Iceberg X Sexy Remy]. W, 40-50 petals, slight fragrance, Lyon GM 1997. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): One of the better garden roses – lots of blooms. Fairly rain-resistant. It has been surviving (own root) for four years at the Anchorage Centennial Rose Garden. A very consistent bloomer.

FLORAL FAIRY TALE (SANGERHAUSEN JUBILAUMSROSE), FL (Kordes '04) YB Graber (1 pl ½ yr 3 ON) Fragrant, apricot blooms, some mildew, semi-glossy foliage. Pretty bloom, but so far not many of them.

FRAGRANT APRICOT, F (Zary '98 int '99) [Impatient X Amber Queen]. AB, 26-40 petals, slight musk fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Better blooms with the warmth this year. Nice fragrance and colour. Blooms in medium-size clusters.

GRIMM BROTHER'S FAIRY TALE (GEBRUEDER GRIMM), FL (Kordes '02) OB Graber (1 pl 6 mo 3' ON) orange-red and yellow, fades to pink, shiny dark green foliage, reddish at first. Light fragrance. So far disease free; will see next year.

HARWOOD, F (Harkness '02). MP. No reports.

HONEYWOOD, F (Fryer '02). AB, orange apricot. No reports.

HOT COCOA (NUBIA), F (Carruth '02) [(Playboy X Altissimo) X Livin' Easy]. R, russet, smoky orange upper petal surface, deep rust reverse, moderate fragrance, AARS 2003. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs med BC): Dark orange/cocoa, unusual colour. When it blooms it is beautiful – but a very poor bloomer with poor form, substance, and growth habit. It survived the winter but in Zone 8b that is not difficult. Shovel-pruned – it's not worth its keep as it hardly bloomed.

IRISH HOPE, F (Harkness '98). LY. Somerville (1 pl 5 yrs 2' ON): Light yellow, nice colour but not many blooms; 15-20 petals, decorative form, solid substance. Sparse growth with dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with cover. Did better this year—maybe it likes the heat. Not much bloom and it gets black spot. Slow to throw out new shoots but I will keep it. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARMALADE SKIES (TANGERINE DREAM), F (Meilland '99) [(Tamango X Parador) X Patricia]. OB, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): a good, consistent bloomer.

MISS ADA, F (Pawlikowski '98 int '99) ['Playgirl' sport]. LP, single bloom, 4-7 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (SHINING HOPE), F (Zary '00). PB (MP), 25 petals, mild sweet fragrance. No reports.

PHAB GOLD, F (Fryer '98). DY, rich fluorescent gold, little fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RASPBERRY RIPPLE, F (int White Rose Nurseries '98). RB (striped). Broks (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' ON): Red blend, cream with ripples. Long-lasting, 2" blooms in sprays. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit. Small, dull green foliage. Black spots. Lots of blooms in June and October but few blooms in the heat of summer. Plant was shorter than in past years. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL WEDDING, F (S) (Zary '98). AB, pink amber, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SIMPLY MARVELOUS!, F (Zary '01 int '02) [Pink Polyanna X Arosedi]. M, 30 petals, Old rose fragrance. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): Medium mauve, best when fully open. Medium sized clusters of 5" blooms, decorative form. Seems always to be in bloom and holds its colour for a long time in our climate.

SORBET BOUQUET, F (Zary '00) [Tournament of Roses X Seedling]. PB, rose pink, reverse light yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): One of my favourites! Prolific bloomer with lots of bright colours per bloom. It had 30 blooms on one inflorescence and they ranged from 3"-5" across. Has lived in the Anchorage Centennial Rose Garden for 4 years with winter protection (probably own-root by now).

SUMMER SAMBA, F (Zary '00 int '01) [Sexy Remy X Summer Fashion]. OP, (AB), apricot orange, 25-30 petals, moderate, sweet damask fragrance. No reports.

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

DIZZY HEIGHTS, LCI (Fryer '99 int '00). MR, bright red, reverse same, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 4 yrs 6' ON): Light red – very pretty; 2"-2.5" blooms in clusters and singly, 20-25 petals; blooms last 2-3 weeks. Exhibition form with good substance. Bushy, not too tall. Shiny foliage that starts out red and turns green. Very little black spot. Hardy. My very favourite climber – the flowers last and last and then fall cleanly. I wish I had more room, I would have ten. Not as many flowers as some climbers, but when it blooms they are great.

FOURTH OF JULY (CRAZY FOR YOU, HANABI), LC1 (Carruth '99) [Roller Coaster X Altissimo]. RB, red/white stripes, 10-13 petals, AARS '99. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Not hardy here but does fairly well in a pot. Nice bright colours – a starburst of pink and white. Semi- double. Gallagher (1 pl 4 yrs 1.6 m Japan): Blood red and white striped, semi-double, good substance, excellent rebloom. An upright growth habit with shiny foliage. Not much disease. Very good hardiness. I find it odd that this rose is sold as a 3 metre climber in its US birthplace, and as a 1 metre Floribunda in the UK. In my Hokkaido garden it persisted admirably for three summers despite a fairly shady location, but remained at a discreet British height. It also wintered well, upright and wrapped in a straw mat even though it was planted in slightly raised bed. This summer I rewarded it with a move to the sunny front of the house where it stretched to a not-quite-American 1.6 metres, and showed its cheerful blooms to passers-by. It is a very satisfying rose with a pleasant, fresh, medium-strength scent.

MALVERN HILLS, LCI (R) (Austin '01 int '00) [Seedling X Seedling]. YB (DY), coppery yellow, little fragrance. Brooks (1 pl 4 yrs 8' ON): Pale yellow. Died over the winter! I was not sad to see this rose go. It was a rambler with long arching branches. The small, short-lived clusters of blooms were not a great addition to the garden.

PENNY LANE, LC1 (Harkness '98). AB, buff, nice fragrance, ROTY 1998. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL STAR & GARTER, LCL (Fryer '01). MP. No reports.

SHRUBS

BE-BOP, S (Carruth '03) [Santa Claus X R. soulieana derivative]. RB (DP), light red with a large yellow eye zone upper, yellow reverse, single (4-11 petals), slight fragrance. No reports.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN, S (Austin '02) [Charles Austin X un-

named seedling]. OR, red with a touch of orange, 41+ petals, intense fragrance, fruity. McLean (3 pls 3 yrs 1.2 m BC): Bright red, scented, good repeat. Tall, compact shrub, flower stems are droopy. Survives Vancouver winters. I have as both a standard and as shrubs and they perform well.

CÉLINE DION, S (F) (Williams '00 int Quebec '01, internationally '02) [Fifth Avenue X Tropicana]. OB, Brilliant orange-red blending to an amber gold centre, single. No reports.

CHARLES DARWIN, S (Austin '01 int '02) [Seedling X Seedling]. MY (DY), 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, S (Austin '05 int '03) [unnamed seedling X Äusgold]. OR, flowers orange-red, yellow & orange reverse, 41+ petals, moderate fragrance.

CORVEDALE, S (Austin '02) [Charles Rennie Mackintosh X unnamed seedling]. PB (MP), 26-46 petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (2 pls 3 yrs 1.2 m BC): Pink, single 8 cm blooms, somewhat droopy stems, usually clusters of 3 blooms, good repeats. Tall— shrub 1.2 m x 50 cm; standard 60 cm x 40 cm (budded at 1 m). Survived Vancouver winters. Both shrub and standard gave attractive displays throughout the summer.

CROCUS ROSE, S (CITY OF TIMARU) (Austin '01 int '00) [Seedling X Golden Celebration]. W (AB), 41 petals, mild tea fragrance. Brooks (2 pls 4 yrs 3' ON): Creamy white, 4" flowers, singles and sprays. Decorative form with good substance. Arching growth habit with dull green, small foliage. Mildews and some black spot. Hardiness is good. Bloomed all summer long even in the heat! A spray won 1st prize in a July Rose Show. Chambers (1 pl 4 yrs 3' ON): light yellow to cream near the edges, fully double, decorative form with poor substance, mostly singles, mild fragrance. Some black spot. Pretty blooms, but they don't last very long on the bush or in the vase. McLean (3 pl 4 yrs 60 cm BC): Cream, 7 cm-8 cm scented blooms in clusters, good repeats. Shrubs 1.2 m x 50 cm; standards (budded to 1 m) 60 cm x 40 cm. Profuse, repeat flowering, attractive, cream blooms in clusters.

CROWN PRINCESS MARGARETA, S (Austin '99 int '00). AB, Bright apricot-orange, 120 petals, intense fruity fragrance. Chambers (1 pl 4 yrs 3' ON): Apricot almost butterscotch – nice colour. Mostly singles, fully double, decorative form, good substance. No disease. Seems hardy without protection. I like the colour. Hawes (1 pl 1 yr .7 m SK): Apricot-orange buds open to predominantly bright cream blooms; lots of blooms and good repeat; good fragrance. Canes vary in height. Dark green foliage. No disease detected. The bush was characterized by numerous mid-sized blooms with a pleasant scent. Excellent vigour, although canes were

of variable height (one at 1.7m) with some arching. Yet to be tested by a prairie winter.

ENGLAND'S ROSE (LUDLOW CASTLE), S (Austin '00) W (AB), flowers pale apricot, 118 petals, tea fragrance. McLean (2 pls 2 yrs 40 cm BC): White to apricot blush; 5 cm blooms in clusters; good repeats; scented. Compact shrub; better leaf and floral display as a standard budded at 50 cm. Survived Vancouver winters. One shrub and one standard; the standard gave all-around improved performance.

FALSTAFF, S (Austin '99 int '00). DR, dark crimson turning to purple, 105 petals. No reports.

FIRST LIGHT, S (Devor '98) [Bonica X Ballerina]. LP, clear pink, burgundy stamens, single 5-7 petals, spicy fragrance, AARS '98. Clarke (1 pl 7 yrs 3' ON): Light pink, single, clusters of blooms, red stamens, good substance, fragrant. A medium size shrub with shiny green foliage. Very little disease and hardy without protection. Always a favourite, performing well every year. Good repeat bloom. Always a ribbon winner! (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HOPE FOR HUMANITY, S (Collicutt & Davidson, Agriculture Canada '96 int '98—Parkland Series—named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society). DR, Blood red, very dark red, 15-25 petals, slightly fragrant, hardy in Zone 3a. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs 9' AK): Deep red. Climbing growth habit. Some mildew. Hardy. It doesn't like our cool rain in Aug./Sept. Had 25 blooms on one inflorescence. The tallest of my roses including William Baffin, and Henry Kelsey. Holds the deep red, high-centred form for a long time if it is not too warm. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JAMES GALWAY, S (LCI) (Austin '01 int '00) [Heritage X Seedling]. LP (MP), very double, fragrant. Chambers (1 pl 4 yrs 4.5' ON): A light to medium pink, large flowers, decorative form, good substance. No disease. I bought it to use it as a climber, but it doesn't appear to be cane hardy in the Toronto area.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION, S (Austin '05 int '03) [Ausgold X unnamed seedling]. OP, PB, MY, pink blend upper, yellow reverse, 41+ petals, intense fragrance. Langille (1 pl 2 yrs 3' NS): Pink-yellow-gold blend, fully double, good substance. Arching growth but weak canes. Some black spot. Hardy (with fir boughs after Christmas. One of the most fragrant and beautifully coloured roses in my garden of 200. The colour blends from a gold base to medium pink with almost a purplish cast. One of my favourite Austins even though the canes tend to be weak.

KALEIDOSCOPE, S (F) (Walden '99) [Pink Pollyanna X Rainbow's End]. M, mauve-tan, 25-30 petals, light fragrance, AARS

1999. No reports.

KNOCK OUT (PURPLE MEIDILAND), S (Radler '99 int '00). RB (LR), 5-11 petals, single, slight tea fragrance, AARS 2000. ADR 2002. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs medium AK): Consistent mid-red, semi-double. A good garden rose. The society will try for a hardiness test. Clausen (3 pls 4 yrs 5' IL): Cherry red, vigorous bloomer, single, average substance. This bush will grow. Blue-green foliage. Pretty much disease free. Excellent hardiness. A respected, hardy shrub in my garden. This cultivar will add colour to most gardens. It responds well to good cultural practices.

MARIE-VICTORIN, S (K) (Agriculture Canada '99 int '98 - Explorer Rose) [Arthur Bell X (R. kordesii X Max Graf)]. PB (LP), deep peach bud to pale peach to pink, 38 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Langille (1 pl 3 yrs 4' NS): Pink, yellow blend, sporadic bloomer, semi-double, vase shaped. Some black spot, Cane hardy. I moved this rose last fall and it did not recover, however I will replace it. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARY MAGDALENE, S (Austin '99 int '98) [seedling X seedling]. PB (AB), 41 petals, intense myrrh fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISS ALICE, S (Austin '01 int '00) [Mary Rose X Seedling]. LP, peach to pale pink, 41 petals, old rose fragrance. Brooks (1 pl 4 yrs 2' ON): Light pink, single and in sprays, decorative form, poor substance. Upright growth habit with dull-green foliage. Black spots. Fair hardiness. Did not like the heat – bloomed in June and October with nothing in between. Chambers (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5 ON): Blush pink, large blooms with old-fashioned form, good substance. This is a very short bush. No disease. I like the colour, but it should be used in the very front of the border.

MORDEN SNOW BEAUTY (MORDEN SNOWBEAUTY), S (Davidson & Collicutt, Agriculture Canada '98 - Parkland Series). W, single, 5-9 petals, light fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AK): Snow white, single, large, open form, good substance. Sprawling growth habit with healthy foliage. No disease. Hardy. Mine is planted on a bank; looks great in bloom. Could bloom more. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MORDEN SUNRISE, S (Davidson, Agriculture Canada '99 int '00 - Parkland Series). YB, apricot buds, yellow blend, semi-double. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs 2' AK): Yellow/orange fading to light yellow/pink. Almost a single, blooms 3"- 4", open form with scalloped edges and very good substance. Healthy, medium-green foliage. Hardy. Consistent performer. Would be nice as a border plant. Hawes (1 pl 3 yrs .5 m SK): Apricot buds open to single yellow flowers; blooms in small clusters; repeats; minimal fragrance. A

short, compact bush with dark green foliage. Black spots but controllable. Hardiness is good. The colour and the dark green, glossy foliage combine to create an attractive rose. Survived two prairie winters, one very testing for rose bushes, with minimal cover. A short rose bush that is recommended for the front of prairie rose beds as long as disease prevention is practiced.

PETER JOHN, HMask (Jerabek '00 int '03). OP. No reports.

PILLOW FIGHT, S (Carruth '99, int '00) [Pink Pollyanna X Gourmet Popcorn]. W, 17-25 petals, intense honey and rose fragrance. No reports.

RED FLOWER CARPET (ALCANTARA) (RED HEIDETRAUM) (RED VELVET) (VELVET FLOWER CARPET) (VESUVIA), S (Gc) (Noack '01 int '00). MR. No reports.

REGINA LOUISE, S (Clements '99). LP, apricot-white/deep pink stamens, myrrh fragrance, semi-double. No reports.

ROYAL AMBER, S (Clements '00). AB, amber and yellow. No reports.

STARRY NIGHT (ANITA PEREIRE), S (Orard '02) [Anisley Dickson X R. wichurana]. W, single, 5 petals, mild fragrance. Paris Gold Medal 1996. AARS 2002. No reports.

TEASING GEORGIA, S (Austin '98) [Charles Austin X seedling]. YB (MY), 110 petals, moderate fragrance. Langille (1 pl 2 yrs 2' NS): Yellow, full cupped blooms. Spreading sideways growth. Slight disease problem. Fair hardiness. This is a beautiful soft, butter-yellow. Not cane hardy in my Zone. I cut it back to approximately 8" in the spring. No winter protection or chemical sprays. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, S (Austin '99 int '98) [The Squire X seedling]. DR, dark crimson red, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

THE GIFT, S (Pol) (Demits '81, int '00) W. No reports.

THE INGENIOUS MR. FAIRCHILD, S (Austin '04) [unnamed seedling X unnamed seedling]. PB, light pink upper, mauve reverse, very full, 41+ petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

TUMBLING WATERS, S (Gc) (Poulsen '98). W (LP). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

VANCOUVER BELLE, S (Jalbert '04 CAN) [Thelma's Glory X Sexy Remy]. LP, flowers light pink, pink upper, lighter pink reverse, dbl. (17-25 petals), slight fragrance. No reports.

WHAT A PEACH, S (Warner '01 int '02) [Laura Ford X Sweet Magic]. AB, apricot, strong fragrance. No reports.

WILLIAM BOOTH, S (K) (Agriculture Canada, '99 - Explorer Series). MR (LR), deep red bud changes to medium red, fades to light red, 5 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Samarin (1 pl 2 yrs low BC):

Medium red, clusters of single petalled blooms, small, decorative form, good substance. Spreading, upright growth habit with small leaves. No disease. Needs no pampering. This rose is practically care-free. It grows well on my windswept boulevard and gets very little care. I like the way the clusters of blooms cover the arching branches.

WILLIAM MORRIS, S (Austin '99 int '98) [Abraham Darby X seedling]. AB, apricot blend, reverse light pink, 120 petals, intense fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 2000, S (Austin '01 int '00) [Seedling X The Dark Lady]. MR (DR), purplish red, 41 petals, strong old rose fragrance. Hawes (1 pl 1 yr .7m. SK): Dark red blooms that last well; large blooms in small clusters; repeats well; good fragrance. A compact bush with arching canes. Dark green foliage. Some black spot. yet to make a decision on this rose. The blooms are rich, dark red with a pleasant, moderate Austin fragrance. The canes displayed arching. Yet to be tested by a prairie winter. McLean (2 pls 2 yrs 60 cm BC): Bright red, 6-8cm blooms, scented. Shrub is 60 cm x 40 cm and the standard (budded at 90 cm) is 30 cm x 30 cm. Survived Vancouver winters. Striking crimson flowers in clusters. Particularly attractive as a standard.

MINIATURES/MINI-FLORAS

ABSOLUTELY, Min (Saville '98). YB, pale to medium yellow/dusting of apricot pink/reverse lighter, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ACE OF DIAMONDS, Min (Bridges '98). MR, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AMY GRANT, MinFl (Tucker '98 int '99). LP, light pink/white. No reports.

AUNTIE LOUISE, Min (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) [Orange Honey X Sexy Remy]. OB, orange upper, lighter orange reverse, amber yellow with orange shades, full, 26-46 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 1' ON): Pale coral to orange, decorative form, 20-25 petals, good substance, long-lasting, shows well. Upright growth habit. Small foliage. Black spots. Hardy. A nice colour which fades as the bush ages. Nice, bushy growth. Lots of black spot in the fall.

AUTUMN SPLENDOR (COTLANDS ROSE), MinFl (M. Williams '99). YB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '99. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs 2' AK): Bright yellow with orange edging, full blooms. Not particularly prolific, but long-lasting blooms.

BABE, Min (Lougheed '04 CAN). MP. Stanton (2 pls 2 yrs 10-12"

ON): Pretty, more coral than pink, exhibition form with good substance. Upright, neat growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. I grow it out of sentiment but it is worth more than that – a very attractive little rose.

BABY BOOMER, Min (Benardella '03 int '01) [Ivory Beauty X Kristin]. MP (LP), medium pink, lighter pink reverse, 16-22 petals, mild fragrance, AoE 2003. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs med AK): HT shape. Holds form and colour for a long time. Very nice medium pink. Healthy with spraying – a keeper!

BAMBINO, Min (Micro-mini) (Saville '97 int '98). OR, red-orange, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BEE'S KNEES, Min (Zary '98). YB, yellow with a pink edge. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 2.5' IL): Yellow blend, good form and substance – every bloom has exhibition form– an excellent show rose. Very vigorous growth habit with attractive dark green foliage. Very good disease resistance and hardiness. Budded miniatures are a welcome addition to my garden (from Steve Singer, Wisconsin Roses). (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BEST FRIENDS, Min (Bridges '02) [Hot Tamale X unknown seedling]. OB, yellow reverse, AoE 2002. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs short AK): Orange/yellow blend lightening as it ages; semi-double, but holds high-centered form a long time. Consistent, long-lasting blooms.

BRITTANY'S GLOWING STAR (AMBER STAR), Min (Mander & Pazdzierski '99 CAN) ['Glowing Amber' Sport]. OB (AB), amber orange/reverse golden yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Broks (1pl 5 yrs 2' ON): Lots of bloom and long-lasting on the bush. Exhibition form, star shape, good substance. Upright growth. Medium green foliage. Some rust, not black spot. Good hardiness. A shorter plant this year with fewer blooms in the heat of the summer – best in Sept./Oct. when the weather was cooler and more rain fell. Clarke (1 pl 6 yrs 1' ON): "Glowing" orange/yellow/apricot. One bloom per stem; decorative star-shaped form with good substance. Good, small, green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with no protection. Good-sized mini with good substance, long-lasting. Colour is vibrant and form is attractive. Does black spot but is hardy. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): Golden amber with a darker reverse; opens to a star, 2-30 petals, exhibition form, strong substance. Bushy growth habit. Medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardy. Well named – a real glowing star. I like this little one. Disease is not as bad as on some.

BUBBLES, Min (Gc) (Fryer '98) MP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CARLEY (CARLEY REGAN), Min (Jalbert '04 CAN). MR. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): A lovely velvety red, exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit. Medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. Eye-catching and most attractive.

CAROLINA LADY, Min (M. Williams '00). MR. No reports.

CHATTOOGA, Min (M. Williams '04) [Pierrine X selected pollen]. DP, deep pink, double, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 2005. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): HT form, Maybe it will bloom more next year. Did mildew. Pretty colour.

CHLOE'S STAR (CHLOE), Min (Pazdzierski '02 int '03) ['Brittany's Glowing Star' Sport]. MY, double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Soinerville (1 pl 3 yrs 2' ON): Yellow, star-shaped like its parents, 20-25 petals, decorative form with good substance. Tall, bushy. Medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardy so far. Black spot is not as bad as some. A nice mini.

CL. RAINBOW'S END, Min (O'Brien '98). ['Rainbow's End' Sport) YB, bright yellow edged scarlet, reverse lighter, 25-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): A nice bright colour but it doesn't send up many climbing canes. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CONSTELLATION, Min (Saville '00). W. No reports.

CORAL REEF, MIN (MINI-MOSS) (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) [Dresden Doll X Silver Jubilee]. MP, medium pink, rich coral colouring, full, 26-40 petals, heavily mossed buds, scented moss, sticky, slight fragrance. No reports.

DAZZLER, MinFl (Kelly '97 int '98). YB, White/red edge/yellow base, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DORIS MORGAN, Min (Bridges '02) [Jennifer X Purple Dawn]. DP, deep pink, light pink and white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance, AoE 2003. Clausen (6 pls 3 yrs 2.5' IL): Deep/light pink and white. A most attractive, well-formed bloom. The same colour as the HT 'Signature'. Excellent form and substance. A good growth habit. Dark green foliage. Good resistance to disease and hardy. A rose named after a great individual and hybridized by a great firm. I really like this favourite miniature.

DOUBLE GOLD, MinFl (White '03) [(Zorina X Baby Katie) X June Laver) X Old Glory]. YB (DY), yellow blend, light yellow and golden-yellow upper, reverse same, 26-40 petals, strong rose fragrance. No reports.

ERIN ALONSO, Min (Alonso '03 int '04) [Sport of 'Bee's Knees']. MY, full (26-40 petals), slight fragrance. Clausen (3 pl 2 pl 2' IL): Medium yellow, perfect spiral blooms – remarkable show blooms. Excellent form with very good substance, Average growth

habit. Dark green foliage. Good disease resistance and hardiness. A sport of 'Bee's Knees'. My plants are budded from Wisconsin Roses Nursery.

EVERGLO, Min (Laver '98 CAN). OR. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FANCY POTLUCK, Min (Laver '98 CAN). DR, 35-40 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLOWER POWER, MinFl (Fryer '98). OB. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GALA, Min (Saville '99 int '00) [High Jinks X Seedling]. DP, 17-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

GIZMO (GISMO), Min (Carruth '98) [Carrot Top X Little Artist]. OB, scarlet orange with a white eye, 4-11 petals, single, slight apple fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRADUATION DAY, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) [Thelma's Glory X Sexy Remy]. AB, apricot upper, apricot reverse, very double, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): Apricot blend, 35-40 petals, exhibition form, solid substance. Low, spreading growth habit. Medium green foliage. Black spots. I like this one, I hope it overwinters.

HEIDI PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). MP, coral pink/cream to green petal bases. No reports.

HIGH FLIGHT, Min (Harkness, int White Rose Nurseries, '01). W, tinged with green. No reports.

HILDE, Min (Benardella '99 int '01) [Figurine X Kristin]. RB (PB), white with red washing, reverse ivory, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (3 pl 3 yrs 1.5' IL): White/red, decorative form, average substance. Small growth habit. Dark green foliage. Needs spraying. Hardiness is okay. A nice garden rose on a small bush. Would make a nice border rose.

JERRY-O, Min (Saville '98). MR, light red, 25 petals, intense fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Very fragrant, a consistent bloomer, opens fully. Healthy. A nice rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JESLYN, Min (Bridges '00 int '01). LY. No reports.

LEMON GEMS, Min (Walden '99). MY, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '00. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Blooms in flushes three times a season.

LITTLE PINKIE, Min (Micro-mini) (Moore '00), MP, very double. No reports.

LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER, Min (Tucker '98). MY, medium yellow/reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Yellow, consistent blooms, blooms are quick to fade. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOVE KNOT, Min (CIMin) (Warner '99 int '00) (Laura Ford X Ingrid Bergman). MR, bright red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (2 pls 3 yrs 6'-9' ON): Bright red, truly red velvet, 20-30 petals, singles and sprays, slight fragrance. Exhibition form with good substance. A tall spreader. Dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardy. This one is truly a Show Table winner – catch it at the right time and get a Best in Show. Lovely flowers, but not enough of them. Some 9' canes. Not bothered by heat or drought.

MAGENTA MYSTIQUE, Min (Benardella '05) [unnamed X Kristin]. M, very full, 41+ petals, moderate fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yrs AK): Medium mauve. Consistent bloomer with large blooms. Seems healthy, fairly tall plant. Should be exhibition.

MARGARET LAVER, Min (Laver '01 int '99 CAN). W. No reports.

MARILYN WELLAN, Min (Moe '99 int '04) [Sheri Anne X Wistful]. LP, apricot/ reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 2' IL): More of a white than a light pink; profuse bloomer, a clear colour. Well-shaped decorative form with good substance. A well-shaped bush with attractive foliage. Good disease-resistance and hardiness. A very healthy bush that faces the cold north winter wind. Some blooms can have exhibition form but the stems are a little short.

MERLOT (SPARKLE BERRY), Min (Benardella '02) [Figurine X seedling]. RB, dark red upper, coated white reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2002. Clausen (4 pls 3 yrs 2' IL): Dark red with white undertone; well formed, showy blooms. Very good form and substance. Average growth habit with attractive foliage. I am looking for this miniature to improve, perhaps a slow starter. Well worth trying.

MICHEL CHOLET, Min (Jacobs '00) [Prima Donna X San Jose Sunshine]. AB, dark rich apricot, slight fragrance, AoE 2001. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Peach coloured; fairly large, high-centred blooms. Long-lasting on the plant. Needs rain protection here. Similar to 'Peach Delight'.

MISTRAL PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). Medium yellow. No reports.

MIXED EMOTIONS, Min (Jalbert '03 CAN). RB (striped). No reports.

MOONLIGHT AND ROSES, Min (Bridges '98). M, light lavender with rosy edges, darker lavender and lavender overlay, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

NEON COWBOY, Min (Carruth '02 int '03) [Emily Louise X (Playboy X Little Artist)]. RB, red with yellow on upper petal sur-

face, yellow reverse, single, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Single. Seems always to be in bloom, but not real prolific – a bright colour.

ODESSA, Min (M. Williams '98) [Jean Kenneally X selected pollen]. M, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 2' IL): Mauve, 26-38 petals, no fragrance. Can be exhibition, but average form. Slow to grow. Dark green foliage. A so-so rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ORANGE PATIO WONDER, Min (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) [Orange Honey X Sexy Remy]. OB, orange upper, light orange reverse, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. No reports.

PACIFIC SERENADE, Min (Saville '97 int '98). DY, deep yellow fading to medium yellow, 15-25 petals, thornless, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAINTER'S TOUCH, Min (Laver '98 CAN) [seedling X Antique Gold]. YB, rich golden yellow, petals edged in red, 26-40 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PEACH DELIGHT, MinFl (Saville '02) [Sequoia Gold X Harmony]. AB, peach upper, pale apricot reverse, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Peach, many petaled, in bloom most of the summer, nice form.

PINK PATIO WONDER, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) [seedling X Sexy Remy]. MP, medium pink, full, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PINK STRIKE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). LP. Stanton (4 pls 2 yrs 12-15" ON): A very attractive shade of pink, decorative form, good substance. A somewhat spreading growth habit. Medium, matte green foliage. Some black spot. Good hardiness. Survived our dry, hot summer better than I expected and has produced some very pretty blooms. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RALPH MOORE, Min (Saville '99). MR, dark velvet red/lighter red reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2000. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): This mildews so badly even with spraying. Is a consistent bloomer. Dark red, HT- type blooms.

REAH NICOLE, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) [Loving Touch X Kristin]. PB, pink blend, pink, cream upper, pink-cream reverse, full, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 22' ON): Pink with a cream reverse and centre; 20-25 petals; very pretty colour, almost a mauve-pink with cream; little scent. Decorative form with solid substance. Long-lasting. A tall, branching growth habit with dark, shiny foliage. Black spots. Hardy. Came through for me this year. I like it as a MinFl. The flowers last and stood up to the drought. No black spot until late August. Got lots of comments on it.

RED PATIO WONDER (RED PATIO), Min (Jalbert '99 CAN). MR, dark red. No reports.

RED SCENTSATION, Min (White '03) [Taxi X ((Party Girl X Sparks) X New Zealand)]. MR, medium red upper, reverse same streaked with burgundy, 17-25 petals, very fragrant. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Always in bloom, but not a prolific bloomer. Very fragrant with a nice scent. Will mildew if not sprayed.

RIVERDANCE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium pink/cream stripes. Somerville (6 pls 6 yrs 15-20" ON): Pink and white (cream) stripes, 25-30 petals, very pretty flowers. Long-lasting cut and on the plant. Drops cleanly. Exhibition form with good substance. Bushy growth with medium green foliage. Hardy with help. One of my favourites. Gets black spot, but comes back. Nice in bud and 3/4 out. Loses looks as it ages – don't we all? Lost one and added another. Stanton (4 pls 3 yrs 1' ON): A very pretty pink and white striped rose, decorative form, good substance. A neat growth habit. Medium green foliage. Some black spot. Good hardiness. It is really a very pretty little rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RUBY BABY, Min (Christopher '01) ['Hot Tamale' Sport]. RB (OR). Clausen (6 pls 4 yrs 2.5' IL): Orange/red, classic form with good substance, usually single bloom per stem – long stems. Good growth habit with attractive foliage. Good disease-resistance and hardiness. This rose is an eye-catcher – plenty of colour on well-formed blooms. The plants have plenty of get up and grow ability.

SALUTE, Min (White '03) [(Vista X Party Girl) X (Party Girl X Teddy Bear)]. DR, double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2004. Clausen (6 pls 2 yrs 3' IL): Dark red, blooms as singles and clusters. Makes nice bouquets. Excellent form and very good substance. Very good growth, disease resistance and hardiness. Dark green, semi-glossy foliage. A very hardy and disease-free rose for the north country.

SCUGOG SUNRISE, Min (Jalbert '05 CAN). PB, blends of apricot and pink with flushes of salmon. Stanton (2 pls 1 yr 10-20" ON): Orange-pink or pink blend, pretty, good clusters, exhibition form, good substance. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark, matte green foliage. Some black spot. The plant in a pot did much better than the one in a window box even though other conditions seem similar.

SERENE BOUQUET, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium to dark pink/white reverse, nice fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 4 yrs 18" ON): Dark pink, exhibition form with firm substance, singles and sprays, 20-25 petals, slight fragrance. Low growth habit with medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardy. A nice little plant; a pretty colour. Lots of sprays but stems are not very long so it is hard to show. Looks best in full bloom. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SNOW PARTY, Min (Poulsen '98). W, near white, 15-25 petals, wild rose scent. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SPRINGWOOD CLASSIC, Min (Laver '99 CAN) [seedling X seedling]. MP, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

STRIPED FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '99 CAN). RB, very rich stripe, deeper than most, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SUN SPRINKLES, Min (Walden '99) [Yellow Jacket X seedling]. DY, deep yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001, AoE 2001. No reports.

SWEET CAROLINE, Min (M. Williams '98). RB, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Deep pink/white. A consistent bloomer. Can mildew. No fragrance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SWEET MELODY, Min (Fischer '98) ['Pierine' Sport]. AB, apricot/light pink. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

THE COLOUR PURPLE, Min (Jalbert '04 CAN) [Loving Touch X Rubies 'n' Pearls]. M, unique deep purple colour, dbl. (17-25 petals), moderate fragrance, lemon-scented. Somerville 1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Dark mauve, 15-20 petals, decorative form with good substance. Upright growth. Dark green foliage. Black spots. Not fond of this one – not great, a very ordinary rose. Stanton (2 pls 2 yrs 15" ON): Mauve, colour somewhat muddy as it ages. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright, vigorous growth with shiny, dark green foliage. Black spots. Good hardiness. I'm not keen on the colour, but it is a good rose to grow.

THE McCLAREN ROSE, Min (Jalbert '00 CAN). DY. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 15" ON): A good-looking dark yellow, decorative form, good substance. An upright, neat growth habit. Medium green foliage. Black spots. Good hardiness. Not as prolific as I would wish but a pretty bloom when it does bloom.

WHITE PATIO WONDER (WHITE PATIO), Min (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) [Thelma's Glory X Sexy Remy]. W, white, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, no fragrance. No reports.

WIND RHYTHM, MinFI (Jalbert '01 CAN). OB. Brooks (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): Orange blend; large blooms for a mini – 2" across; exhibition form with good substance. Lots of flowers in June and the fall but none in the summer. Upright growth habit with good, medium-green foliage. Very little black spot. Good hardiness. A pretty plant that did not like the heat but performed well in the cooler months. Very disease-resistant for me in a bed with cedar bark chips where other minis were not. Did well in a southern exposure bed.

YEAR 2000, Min (Jalbert 2004 int '00 CAN). YB, yellow edged bright red. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Yellow edged red, 20-30

petals, exhibition form with firm substance. Bushy. Dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with protection. It didn't mind the drought but got black spot later in the summer. A showy little flower. I like it and I hope it survives the this year. Low growing in my garden.

